

[9th July 1952]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I have stated, the present policy of the Government is only to help the weavers by giving them subsistence wages wherever they are suffering. If the relief committees are going to be of any value at all, we shall certainly consider the suggestion from this point of view.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Industries that it is only in respect of the existing co-operative societies the Government will supply the full capital, may I ask whether the Government are aware that nearly 60 per cent of the handloom weavers are not today in the co-operative societies and, therefore, the contemplated help is not going to reach even half of them? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, out of 8 lakhs of handloom weavers, nearly 3 lakhs are in the co-operative fold, and when this scheme is extended, we will get another 3 or 4 lakhs more so that there will be nearly 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs of people in the co-operative fold. We shall examine the question, however, again if it is brought to our notice that this does not give adequate relief to the weavers.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know when the Government are going to put this scheme into operation? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Already, Sir, in 15 districts—Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Chingleput, Madurai, South Arcot, North Arcot, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and the Ceded Districts—the scheme has come into operation.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know whether the Government have, with reference to the suggestion of the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, issued orders to all the departments to use handloom cloth and whether it will not be desirable to find out if there is any market for handloom products in foreign countries so that the large stocks accumulated by co-operative societies may be released? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With regard to the Government orders, I may tell the hon. Member that we have circularised all the departments and asked them to let us know their requirements so that we can supply handloom cloth as early as possible. With regard to the second part of the question, we are also in correspondence with our trade delegates in other countries to see what the possibility is of increasing the export of our products, by participating in exhibitions in those countries and by exhibiting the products in the embassies themselves.”

SRI A. RAMASWAMY THEVAR :—“ Will the Government issue similar circulars to local bodies also to use handloom cloth? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I accept the valuable suggestion of the hon. Member and shall do the needful.”

9th July 1952]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

(1) ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE REORGANIZED MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following persons were nominated as candidates for election by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to fill a seat on the Reorganized Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Local Advisory Committee :—

(1) Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju,

(2) „ Pragada Kotaiah,

(3) „ P. Suryachandra Rao, and

(4) „ M. Kalyanasundaram.

“ Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju, Sri Pragada Kotaiah and Sri M. Kalyanasundaram have since withdrawn their candidature.

“ As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely one, I hereby declare Sri P. Suryachandra Rao to have been duly elected to the Reorganized Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Local Advisory Committee.”

(2) ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that Sri M. R. Appa Rao is the only candidate validly nominated to fill a seat in the State Library Committee. I hereby declare him duly elected.”

(3) ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE REORGANIZED SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that Sri P. T. Rajan is the only candidate validly nominated to fill a seat in the Reorganized South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee. I hereby declare him duly elected.”

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, after going through an exciting and long debate on the Motion of Confidence, we had not enough time to go through this Budget carefully and that is the reason why most of the Members on this side of the House could not take part in the discussion on the Budget all these days. This very particular instance has given us a very valuable suggestion for the future, namely, that Budget proposals in future years should not be placed before the House in this way but must be placed in such a way as to give us enough time to go through them and study them properly so that we may give concrete suggestions to the Government for the welfare of the State. The Budget is not an ordinary thing. It is a thing which almost decides the fate of the State for a long time to come. Yet it so happens always that we find ourselves in such a position that we are unable to study it properly or to go through it properly. We have been

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

given quite a number of volumes full of statistics, numbers and, as Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari would say, G.C.Ms. and L.C.Ms. and all that, and we find it troublesome to go through them. The whole Budget is divided into different portions and we are not able to locate what we want easily. I would, therefore, request the Government not to adopt this method at least in future.

I would like to tell the Government that the very form of the Budget is not the form that should be adopted in the preparation of a Budget. This form is so very complicated, complex and cumbersome that an ordinary man is not capable of understanding the very intricate problems of revenue and expenditure. For instance, it is very difficult to find out the capital outlay on irrigation. It has become so very troublesome for us to go through these huge volumes that even today, after spending nearly seven days on it, I am unable to find out what is to be spent on irrigation, education and medicine. You will find in one place mention about the Anantapur College, in another place about the Madurai College and in a third place—on the 300th or the 400th page—you will see mention about the Bapatla College. The point is that the statement regarding capital outlay should be in one place. So also as regards irrigation, the figures must be in one place. This will enable us to form an idea as to what is to be spent on the general administration and to study the subject easily and carefully. This will enable ordinary men like me to offer constructive suggestions to the Government. But this is not being done now. Probably the Government do not intend that the Members should study the proposals carefully, because the form in which it is presented cannot be understood by anybody, leave alone ordinary men.

Then, Sir, as regards the method of presenting the budget, I would suggest that our budget should be studied not only by the Members of the Legislature but by the ordinary public also. The proposals must be made available to them earlier than they are presented here and discussed. This has to be done so that people may come forward with their criticisms and their suggestions for the purpose of enabling the Government to remodel the budget according to their wishes. The budget must be framed after taking into consideration the actual conditions that exist in the State. What the actual position to-day is should be enumerated. What is the present state in regard to education? What is the present state in regard to irrigation and medicine? All these must be taken into account. How far we have progressed in the last five years must also be indicated in the budget. Then only we must plan out the actual work that we will have to do this year. In the absence of these details, we find to-day that we are not in a position to know how many more hurdles we are to cross. We cross one after another thinking that, that is all we have to cross, but many more follow. We are kept blind to the actual realities of the situation; we are kept blind to the plans and programmes for the future. What we see here is that the people of the State are called upon to make more sacrifices for the sake of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the State. We do not know to what extent

9th July 1952]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

we have gone in the last five years in this process. They do not explain what has been done and what is to be done. They merely say, 'Here is your chance for making sacrifices to create better conditions of living.' What sacrifices the Government have made, the people must be told. When this is not the case, when we are not being told what the programme for the next five years is and what actually is to be done this year, there will be no enthusiasm for the people to make the necessary sacrifices. This budget gives no incentive to the people to work for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the State.

"Then, Sir, we have been told that our country is a poor country and hence our budgets are always deficit. We are also told that there is not enough revenue in our State. I would say that there have been cases and instances of very poor countries who have framed their budget in such a way as to rehabilitate their economy within a short period of two or three years. Let not the Government feel that this suggestion is made in a mood of carping criticism. I am suggesting very seriously that the Government should study the budgets of States which have an example to give us. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Are they independent States?') Yes, they are independent States; they are not slave States where people are dying. They are States where people eat more now than they were eating three years back. We must study how they have rehabilitated their economy. That will enable us to cut down unnecessary expenditure and slash every piece of extravagance and bring forward programmes of rehabilitation. Sir, I have not had enough time to go through the budget in detail and so I can give only one or two instances to show the items of extravagance which the Government of this poor country have indulged in. We have been told that there is something like a deficit of three crores of rupees. I would say that without taxing the people, we can reduce this deficit considerably by adopting other means. I have not gone into the additions and subtractions completely. All the same, I feel that about fifty lakhs of rupees could be saved which is earmarked for capital outlay on cement concreting the roads. A poor country can wait for some ten years for cement concrete roads. I would suggest to the Hon. Chief Minister that this Rs. 50 lakhs can be given to the famine affected areas either in the south or in the north for the rehabilitation of the rural areas. In the same way the general administration expenses have not been put in one place. I have not had the time to collect all these figures, and show how much is spent on this. Much of this expenditure can be slashed not by removing the low-paid clerks or the chaprasis, but by cutting down the high salaried paid to our Secretaries, Members of the Board of Revenue—these posts can very well be abolished—and many other similar posts. A poor country must have a poor man's budget. It must have money for rehabilitation and not for spending on extravagances, such as electric lifts for Governors and Judges. We are told day in and day out that we must sacrifice our comforts for the sake of rehabilitation of the

9-30
a.m.

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

country. This being the Government policy we expect them to come forward with such schemes as would cut extravagant expenditure and help rehabilitation.

“ Sir, we have always been told and the Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to it in his budget speech, that our State is facing one of the worst famines that we have ever experienced in living memory. True. We are part and parcel of it. That is why we have been suggesting to Government that they should take action on certain of the schemes recommended by various enquiry committees so that in future at least there may not be famines. I went through budget after budget to find out actually what is being done for the rehabilitation of the famine-affected areas whether in the south or in the north. What I find is the Government have no plan. It is simply a blind man's work. So far as this Government are concerned, they have no plan to rehabilitate the famine-affected areas, and the result would be they would be faced with similar famines in the future also. I am sure if the Rajaji Government were to continue for the coming five years, they will have to face another famine very soon, and in the very same place, simply because they are not coming forward now with schemes which would rehabilitate that area, and the Government will then have to spend much more than they have spent now, on famine relief. That is the fate of Rayalaseema and it will continue to be so till Government come forward with schemes to rehabilitate the people there and put them on their feet. There was an Economic Development Committee which recommended certain schemes, and made certain suggestions for the rehabilitation of this area. When the Hon. the Chief Minister was in Anantapur, we presented a memorandum and had a talk with him. He asked us casually during the course of the talk whether it would be possible for the Government to take up certain projects which would not give a certain return to Government. Of course it would be a troublesome thing for the Government to undertake unremunerative projects. I do not say ‘no’ to it. But we are faced with certain realities. There is a part of the country where we find people are denied the ordinary facilities to live. What is to be done with that area? There are two things that the Government could do. Rayalaseema has a greater industrial potential than all the other parts of the State put together. It produces a good amount of raw materials like groundnut, cotton and other things. Government could develop the industrial potential of this area. But they are not moving in that direction. There is another side also for the Government to take up and develop the area. We have been told that this area is rich in coal and other minerals. The Government must take up a geological survey of the area, prepare a definite plan and put it into execution. If Government take up these things, they will not only solve the famine problem but they will get good returns on their outlay. This is the manner in which Government should act and not merely spend crores and crores of rupees every time there is a famine in that area.

9th July 1952]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

"Then, Sir, there are the electricity and irrigation projects. Whether they be for Rayalaseema, Visakhapatnam, South Arcot, Salem or Chingleput, they should not be treated as schemes to get a return for the Government but as a matter of Government policy towards the development of areas which are backward from where no returns could be expected. These schemes are all the same necessary to enable the people to live properly at least as human beings. People in Rayalaseema are starving and even die of starvation. I say even a half-starving man is a dead man. Let not Government believe in the reports of the Communists. I hope they will at least believe the reports which have appeared in the 'Indian Express' and 'Andhra Prabha'. In previous months there have been deaths due to starvation. How are the Government going to stop this? If they want to solve this problem are they to be afraid of a deficit budget? If we take up the programmes of greater production and rehabilitation of famine-affected areas, we might get loans or even print currency notes, many more currency notes. Inflation and deficit in the budget need not be a terror to us, if we take up schemes for rehabilitation and greater production. I can give an example. Of course it might be said that I am quoting examples from only one part of the world, namely, China. The Communists when they came to power in China found the country in confusion and chaos. They immediately increased the issue of currency notes. For what? They said very plainly : 'the increased issue of notes will lead to inflation if we do not rehabilitate the State in a year and increase production. It will not lead to inflation but will lead to deflation the next year if we are successful in our rehabilitation and reconstruction.' That was a bold step to take. They took that step and came forward with plans and explained them to the people. The whole mass of the people came forward and helped in the construction of projects, railways, industries and agriculture that were necessary for the State. We should take such a step. That is the manner in which we should proceed with our budgeting.

"Lastly I would say, the most important thing for the Government to deal with immediately is the land reforms, if they want to increase either industrial or agricultural production. As a matter of fact the whole country is facing a grave crisis. This has been referred to by the Hon. the Finance Minister. What form has the crisis taken to-day? It is the lack of purchasing power of the people. That is the reason why we are faced with a crisis in the handloom industry. That is why we are faced with a crisis in the famine-affected areas. That is why we are faced with a crisis in every part of our State. How are we going to increase this purchasing power? The first and the most important task of the Government to-day is to increase the purchasing power of the people in the villages. How can that be done? That can be done only if the Government adopt the plans that were adopted by some other countries. That has been accepted by the Central Government, and the Hon. the Finance Minister has told us that he is thinking of some land reforms. The distribution of land to the

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

people as a first step towards greater and increased production is the accepted formula of all States, of all the economists and statesmen and of anyone who wants to increase the agricultural and industrial production of the country. This has been accepted by capitalists like Mr. Nanavathi, by Socialist friends on the other side and by the Communists on this side. This is the first step towards the rehabilitation of a nation and towards the industrialisation of the nation; and people will have the purchasing power to purchase the goods produced now lying in stock for want of purchasing power. That is the way in which we should progress. Then alone can the economy of the State be built up on proper lines, then alone can the Budget be prepared on a better form and then alone we will be able to say that taxation proposals need not be taken into consideration, in any form, whether they are betterment taxes, surcharge on bus fares, or surcharge on land revenue.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ These, Sir, are generally my suggestions, and I hope the Government will consider them and see that the taxes are not placed on the heads and backs of the people. I also believe that changes in the form of presentation of the Budget would be made and the Government will place before the people very soon the Budget in the new form.”

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I wish to say only a few words regarding taxation, food and clothing. Let me take food first. I was happy when the hon. Member Mr. Swayamprakasam referred to the fact that there was a committee which went into the question of sanitation in hotels and said that it should have gone further into the food values of the food served in the hotels. I would like to go a step forward. Only a few, comparatively a few especially in cities go and take their food regularly in hotels. What about the homes where we eat every day? I agree with the principle that if we want our nation to be healthy we must bring down the expenditure on curative medicines. We must adopt a rational diet in our own homes. I wish to suggest, Sir, to solve the problem of unemployment in villages, it is very necessary that food processing should be made the monopoly of the cottage industry. I shall explain it. Now take rice, the staple food of Indians, South Indians anyway. Hand pounding of rice was one of the main cottage industries in our villages. I have investigated in many villages regarding this. One family out of every five to eight families was sustained, as far as women were concerned by pounding rice and getting one to two measures of rice every day which was sufficient for their home consumption. I do not want to go further into details. We can have a discussion on that later on when we come to that particular subject. Now the food deficit, as far as the south is concerned, is supposed to be 10 per cent. We have calculated this again and again and deititians and experts on the subject have come to the

9th July 1952] [Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran]

conclusion that if hand pounding of rice is done, we can save at least 6 to 12 per cent. Because the form of hand pounding varies in different parts, at least 6 to 10 per cent, in some cases even 12 per cent, of the deficit could be made up by closing the rice mills and taking to hand pounding of rice. This is no novel measure because in Travancore this is an accomplished fact, in spite of the vested interests trying again and again to bring back the rice mills. The popular support there is so great that this is not allowed. Now hand pounded rice only is supplied everywhere in Travancore. In Vedaranyam an experiment was made by Sri Vedaratnam Pillai. They were supplying only hand pounded rice—that too only boiled rice—and this gave work to hundreds of families. So I would suggest in all seriousness that this may be taken up at once. It will solve the great problem of village unemployment and will also give us nourishing food. Thereby we can do away with 'B' complex and all sorts of vitamin products, and we can really save the money spent on curative medicines, that is curative side of the medical department, and use that money for better purposes and for promoting health.

“ Now coming to rural development, of course, I am one of those rural faddists. I shall try to be brief in my remarks, as I have been given only 10 or 15 minutes. Rural development to be effective and to bring in relief and development as early as possible should be done in a more extensive form and more money must be found for rural development. In this connection I wish to refer to the small farmers in the villages. Our farmers and villagers can pay this surcharge on land revenue and much more if only they are helped in two ways. The other day some hon. Members pleaded that paddy must be available at much lower price, etc. Did they ever think who was selling paddy to the city people? I would make a distinction between the industrial labourer and the agricultural labourer. The industrial labourer comparatively gets more than the agricultural labourer and there are many who plead for the industrial labourer. But, I wish to suggest that we must fix the price of paddy in such a way that the village farmer or labourer gets a minimum wage of at least Rs. 35 per mensem. We have worked out the cost of production and if one bag of 48 Madras measures of paddy is to be sold for Rs. 12, the present procurement price, the farmer will not get more than Rs. 20 per mensem. Those people from the cities who agitate for low prices must really examine their own statement and revise their policy. I want to plead on behalf of the villagers that the minimum price must be fixed between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per bag in the canal-irrigated area and between Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 per bag in the well-irrigated area provided no cattle disease carries away their bulls. A minimum return should be guaranteed to the villagers for paddy and other essential articles of diet.

“ Another burden which is keeping the villagers down is their debts. I have extensively travelled in the Tamil districts and have investigated their present economic condition. I can say with

9-15
a.m.

[Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran] [9th July 1952]

certainly that it is the debts that are pressing them down and harassing them much more than anything else. I know from personal experience, Sir, they borrow thousands of rupees every year paying 10 to 12 per cent interest or an interest of one-anna or two annas in the rupee, as they cannot get loans quickly from the Co-operative Banks and other Credit Societies. It is very difficult for them to get credit adequately and in time. Providing long term loan facilities repayable in fifteen to twenty years in small instalments must be one of the most important items in the Government rural development schemes. Then I can guarantee that their economic condition will improve so much that they will be able to pay even four annas or six annas surcharge on a rupee.

"Then, Sir, it must be the policy of the Government that colleges and high schools, if started, should be started only in the taluk headquarters or in big villages so that the drift of able men and women with initiative to cities can be stopped and they can sit back in the villages and fight for the betterment of the villages.

"I would also like to say a few words in regard to handloom cloth. I was hearing this morning questions and supplementary questions and answers about handloom cloth. Only when we create a market in our own area, the question of unemployment of handloom weavers can be solved. I come from a handloom weavers' village where thousands of handlooms are working. But, all the saris and dhotis are sent outside and the villagers are wearing mill saris and mill dhotis. This anomaly must go and I request all my friends in this House to use handloom cloth, if not khadi, and when asking the Government to propagate the use of handloom cloth, let us also use it and not depend on the foreign market but on our own market.

"In regard to the taxation proposals, Sir, I wish to say that our villagers will gladly pay this surcharge on land revenue if only they are made to feel that the benefits would come to them in some form or other and that other facilities would be afforded to them in the matter of enabling them to get out of their debts and fixing minimum price for their produce. I also hope that the surcharge on bus fares is to be borne by the bus owners and not the passengers.

"Sir, I went through the budget very quickly and I plead guilty that I have not made an exhaustive study of the same as yet. Being a medical practitioner myself, I went through the provisions under 'Medical' and 'Public Health'. I am very happy to find that great improvements have been proposed in the present Budget. Changing the designation 'Surgeon-General' to 'Director of Medical Services' is the first step in the right direction. I would also like to suggest that our objective must be positive health and not disease. Therefore, the head of the department must be styled 'The Director of Health Services' and there must be two branches, one preventive medicine or public health and the other curative medicine. More medical facilities should be provided in the villages to promote public health, as cholera and other diseases spread from the villages to the cities. I am not afraid of the

9th July 1952] [Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran]

death rate—in fact, that will solve our problem of over-population also, but those who live must live healthily and the unhealthy should not be a national burden on us. Therefore, Sir, public health measures should be effective and should reach the villages. We must make adequate arrangements and find out ways and means of extending these public health measures to the villages.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Regarding Prohibition I wish to say a few words. How can I forget it, Sir? The population of women is about 51 per cent according to Government records and most of us live in the villages. I would like to ask those Members who oppose Prohibition, to go to the villages and enquire from the womenfolk whether they want Prohibition to go. Unfortunately women were not able to come here in large numbers to plead our case. We need no sympathy. We want only our rights and no women would agree to be beaten by drunken husbands hereafter. I put Prohibition as one of the ideals in my election speeches and women are ready to march to Madras in protest if Prohibition is given up. Prohibition has come to stay and we must plead for its strict enforcement. In fact women in the villages who were wearing rags 3 or 4 years ago are prosperous today. And I hope men will not snatch away that happiness from the village women. Let us advocate Prohibition; let us find out ways and means of enforcing it effectively. When we are convinced of its good, why should we give up Prohibition? If it is not successful, we should find out the reasons why it has failed. I request hon. Members to view it from the positive aspect that it has brought happiness to womenfolk in the villages. Prohibition is an accomplished fact so far as women are concerned and in future when we have to face the women electorate, let us show our sympathy for them and help the Government to enforce Prohibition effectively. Thank you, Sir.”

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1952-53 ലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫേർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെ 74 ലക്ഷം രൂപിക മാത്രമേ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വകവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്കീമിലേക്കുള്ള grant മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് നീക്കിവെച്ച സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കുകയല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നത് അത് 1½ കോടി രൂപിക ആക്കണമെന്ന്. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല മലബാറിലെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഹരിജന പ്രവൃത്തിക്കങ്ങൾ 50 ലക്ഷം രൂപികയെങ്കിലും നീക്കിവെക്കണമെന്ന് കൂടി ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

“ സാർ, മലബാറിൽ എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഹോസ്പിറ്റൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും അത് വമ്പിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കൊണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിചരിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങിച്ചേർന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ 16-0 30-0 50-0 വീടുകളുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു് വെള്ളം കുടിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത കിണറുകൾ ഇതുവരെ വെൽഫേർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കഴിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക നന്നായെന്നെങ്കിൽ, 10 ശതമാന മാത്രം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് മറ്റുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിലും കോളേജുകളിലും പഠിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കും സ്പെഷ്യൽ ക്ലാസ്സുകളും ബോഡിംഗ് പ്രാർത്ഥനകളും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ന്യായമായ നിധയിൽ കൊടുത്താൽ മാത്രമേ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നു അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇതുവരെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷ

[Sri M. Chadayan]

[9th July 1952

[illegible]

“സാർ, അതുകൊണ്ട് ഹരിജനന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ വലുപ്പിക്കുകയും തദ്ദേശ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അംശനകൾ ഉടനടി പരിഹരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.”

9th July 1952]

[Sri M. Chadayan]

കുറയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. മലബാറിലെ ചെറു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് Prohibition പദ്ധതി പുനരാലോചന ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരും ചക്കര ചെത്തി നു പ്രൊത്സാഹനം നൽകാനും ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുപത്തിനാലായിരം ചെറു തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഇന്ന് ജോലിയില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഏറനാട് താലൂക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തേണ്ടതും ഒരേറെ ചക്കര ചെത്തിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസ് വേലും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിലെ ചെറുതൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും പാവപ്പെട്ടതായ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും, ആസവാരികളുടെയോ പുതുതായി വരുത്തിയ പുതിയ നികുതികൾ നട്ട് ചെയ്യു തടവാര ചെറുകിട വൈദ്യുതാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട രാജാജി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധ ചെലുത്തും എന്ന് വിശ്വസിച്ചും കൊണ്ട് ഇന്ന് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ സന്തോഷിക്കുകയും അഭിമാനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതോടൊപ്പം എന്റെ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ വെള്ളപ്പേർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്ററു മുഖേന നീക്കം ചെയ്ത സംഖ്യ കണക്കുകോടിയൊക്കി വരുത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് എനക്കൂടി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടു്.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's due to resume. He may resume his seat."

* SRI B. GANGAYYA NAIDU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now rise to say something about the Budget proposals that are placed before us for our consideration and acceptance. As some hon. Members have already observed, the districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are very backward. The economic condition of the people living in the two districts is very low. These two districts have a total population of 45 lakhs. They are full of zamindari areas. Prior to the Zamindari Abolition Act the estates were managed by the big zamindars who never cared to improve the irrigation sources of their vast tracts of lands. They never cared for the welfare of the tenants and maintenance of proper irrigation facilities by developing irrigation tanks and channels. After the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act, some of the big zamins were taken over by the Government while some were left out. The Madugole estate was one which was not taken over by the Government under the purview of that Act. The estate is managed by the estate officials. Rents are being collected in accordance with the provisions of the Rent Reduction Act. The estate officials are not paying concentrated attention to their work. They have neglected to effect improvement in the agricultural lands that have been taken over. They are taking the law into their hands and are doing things as they like.

"There are many dharmila inams existing in Visakhapatnam district under which cultivating tenants have got occupancy rights. In spite of the fact the Government have taken over the estates, the Government have issued orders to the Revenue Board and Collectors to issue pattas to the inamdars. The inamdars encouraged by this, are taking the law into their own hands, and consequently a lot of litigation has cropped up between the inamdars and the poor tenants. This should be put an end to.

"There are two major projects in Visakhapatnam district which have long been neglected. Government have not at all paid attention to them. The Arandel dam in Veeravalli taluk in

[Sri B. Gangayya Naidu]

[9th July 1952]

Visakhapatnam district is one. This dam is intended to impound the waters of the river 'Sarada'. Some years ago the dam was completed but due to the subsequent cyclone the whole construction was washed away. If the dam is completed again it would prevent the water from going waste into the sea. The surplus water if properly utilised would irrigate about 20,000 acres. In spite of representations to the Government to take up that scheme and thus benefit the people of Visakhapatnam district, the Government have not yet taken it up. Even though they promised at first, subsequently the promise was not implemented. In this connexion I plead for the early construction of the Arandel dam which would facilitate the production of commercial crops.

"There is one other major irrigation scheme, viz., the Budderu scheme near Konam in Veeravalli taluk. The surplus water that goes to the sea can be utilised for irrigating 20,000 acres of land. The Government should immediately take the two major schemes which I have mentioned and thus increase the fertility of our area. If these two schemes are completed our food problem will be nearly solved.

"Coming to the facilities provided for the upliftment of Harijans the Government say that they have done this and that. According to the rules in force, Sir, the Government have allowed Harijans to cultivate banjar lands themselves. There is a village in Veeravalli taluk called Kalikota. There is a big tank called the Nook Naidu tank. The poramboke lands are being cultivated by the Harijans. But the village munsif of that place in spite of the fact that he owns about 250 acres of land is trying to evict these Harijans from these lands. With the help of the President of the District Congress Committee the village munsif got orders from the officers to evict the poor Harijans. The District Collector who did not inspect the spot, confirmed that order. The poor Harijans are now on the verge of eviction. Is this the way the Government are helping the Harijans?

"I shall now pass on to the proposals for taxation that are embodied in the Budget. Before going into the question of taxation let us examine whether the economic position of the people in Visakhapatnam district is sound enough to bear the additional tax burden. The economic condition of the masses is very low. The income of the ryots is mainly dependent on two factors, viz., the seasonal conditions and the stability of the prices that they could get for the produce of their lands. We have to examine these two factors first and foremost before embarking on any measure of taxation.

10-15
a.m.

"Before I go into it, I wish to submit a few words about the economic condition of the people in the Visakhapatnam district. It may be that the ryots produce sufficient paddy, fodder and commercial crops, but the prices have gone down this year. At the beginning of the agricultural operations in the fields, the ryots have to take loans from money-lenders and after the harvest is over, they find that they are able to realise only a fourth or fifth of the

9th July 1952]

[Sri B. Gangayya Naidu]

cost incurred by them for the purpose of production. Thus, they are not able to discharge their loans taken from the money-lenders, with the result that a large number of suits are being filed in the court by the money-lenders for the recovery of the amounts due to them on pro-notes executed in their favour. In this way, the ryots are suffering very much; and that is generally the economic condition of the tenant population in the district. What I submit is this. It is true there is a deficit in the Budget, but it can be made up by other methods, without having recourse to new taxes. For instance, although Prohibition was introduced with good intentions with a view to better the condition of the poor people how far has the condition of the people been improved, we must find out. If you go to the villages, everywhere you will find that illicit arrack is being produced and sold. Thus, the purpose of the Act, the spirit of the Act is gone, and it is not necessary therefore to retain still that law on the Statute Book. By scrapping that law and auctioning toddy and arrack shops, I am sure the Government will get back Rs. 17 crores which can be utilized for the carrying out of irrigation schemes. I submit therefore that the new taxes proposed are unjust, inequitable, unreasonable and opposed to all canons of social justice. I oppose the new taxation proposals; not only I, but the people who elected me, the people of my constituency, the people of my taluk and of my district—all of them certainly oppose these new taxation proposals."

* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த சட்ட மன்றத்தின் முன் கனம் நிதிமந்திரி அவர்களால் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலே காணப்படுகிற விஷயங்களை சர்ச்சை செய்து பார்க்கும்போது, விவசாயிகள் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கான எந்தவிதமான உபயோகமான விஷயங்களும் அதில் காணப்படவில்லை என்ற முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் பெரும்பாலும் கொஞ்ச நிலமுள்ள விவசாயிகளாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் அவர்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதியோ, நீர்ப் பாசன வசதியோ செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் முக்கியமாக கிணறுகளிலிருந்துதான் தண்ணீரை இறைத்து விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை இன்று எப்படியிருந்து வருகிற தென்பது இன்று அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் மிகவும் சீர்கேட்டை அடைந்து, குடிக்கக்கூட தண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி மிகவும் அல்லலுற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமான அவர்களது கால்நடைகளின் கேடும்பத்தை கவனிப்பதற்காக இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே ஏதாவது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாயென்றால் இல்லை யென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கால்நடைகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஏதாவது பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாயென்றால் ஒன்றாமேயில்லை. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிற அவை நிலையை சீர்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக எவ்வளவோ மனுக்கள் சர்க்காரிடம் அனுப்பப்பட்டும் இதுவரையில் எதுவும் கவனிக்கப்படவேயில்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலையில் சர்க்கார் உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளின் கால்நடைகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யாமற் போனால் இந்த மாகாணத்தின் கால்நடைகளே இல்லாமல் மறைந்து போய்விடுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமேயில்லை.

“கால்நடைகள் சீரழிந்து வரும் காலத்தில் சென்னை நகரங்கள் போன்ற இடங்களில் எப்படி கறவைப் பசுக்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக்

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker]

[9th July 1952]

கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பசுக்களின் கன்றுகளைக் கொண்டு அதன் உடலில் பஞ்சையோ, வைக்கோலையோ திணித்து பசுக்களைக் கறக்க தெருக்களில் கொண்டுவருவதை நாம் எல்லோரும் பார்க்கிறோம். அவர்கள் ஏன் அப்படி செய்கிறார்கள்? அவர்களுக்கு அதிக போஷாக்கு அற்றதான மாடுகளிடம் இருக்கும் கொஞ்ச பாலையும் கன்றுக்கு விட்டுவிட்டால் அதனால் தங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய லாபம் குறைந்துவிடுமென்றுதான் அம்மாதிரி கன்றுகளைக் கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது கால்நடைச் செல்வங்கள் இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து அழிந்து போய்விடுமோயென்று அஞ்ச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுடைய செல்வம் கால்நடைகள்தான். அது அழிந்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்கள், விவசாயத் தொழில் யாவும் அழிந்து போய்விடுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அவைகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு சர்க்கார் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் போதுமான பணம் ஒதுக்கவில்லை.

“இப்படி இருக்கிறபோது கால்நடை வைத்திய வசதிகளையாவது செய்து கொடுக்க முன் வரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ரொம்பவும் உபகாரமாக இருக்கும்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பால் சப்ளை செய்யக்கூடிய சிறித்பசுக்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ரொம்பவும் குறைந்துவிட்டது. இதற்கு முன் பாசில்தான் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. பிரிவினைக்குப் பின்னால் இப்போது சிந்தி பசுக்கள் வாங்க முடிவதில்லை. ஹொசூரில் சில சிந்தி பால்பசுக்கள் வளர்க்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் அதிகமான பால்பசுக்களை அபிவிருத்திசெய்ய உபகாரம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போது மழையின்மையால் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமல் பயிர்கள் நாசமாகிவிட்ட பிரதேசங்களில் சர்க்கார் கிஸ்தி வஜா செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போல அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள கால்நடைகளைப் பராமரிப்பதிலும் அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சர்க்கார் “கால்நடைப் பாதுகாப்புக் கடனாக”, நிறைய பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்காக இப்போது ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது மிகக் குறைந்தது என்பதில் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. விவசாயிகள் கால்நடைகளை விருத்தி செய்தால்தான் அதிகமாக விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியுமென்பதை யாரும் மறக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் அவ்வாறு செய்யப்படவில்லை என்பதுதான் நான் இப்போது சொல்சிற குற்றச்சாட்டு. இப்பொழுது போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிற வரி எதுவும் விவசாயிகளை ஒருநாளும் பாதுகாக்காது. பஸ் வரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும், சர்சார்ஜ் வரியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் இவைகள் முதலாளிகள் யாரையும் பாதிப்பதில்லை. ஆனால் சாதாரண ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள்தான் இது மிகவும் பாதிக்கிறது. நகரங்களில் பஸ்களுக்கு வரி கிடையாது. ஆனால் ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள் செல்லக்கூட கிராம பஸ்களுக்கு அதிக வரி என்றால் அது மறுபடியும் அங்கேயுள்ள விவசாய மக்களைப் பாதிக்கவில்லையா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“50 ரூபாய் வரையிலும் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு வரி கிடையாது. ஆனால் அதற்கு மேற்பட்டு கிஸ்தி கொடுக்கிறவர்களுக்கு வரி அதிகம் போடப் படுமென்பதாக இப்போது வரித் திட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது எப்படி ஏழை மக்களை பாதிக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“சாதாரணமாக ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலமிருந்தால் இன்றைக்கு அவன் 50 ரூபாய்க்குமேல் வரி செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். ஆகவே இப்போது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்தத்திட்டம் இன்னும் அவர்களை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுத்தக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. புகையிலை வரிபோன்ற வரிகளையும் அவர்கள்தான் இன்று கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது நகரங்களில் நடத்தக்கூடிய பெரிய வியாபாரத் தொழிலிலின்பேரிலும், மூளையை உபயோகித்து நிறைய சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் பேரிலும் வரி போடலாம். அப்படி எந்தவிதமான வரியையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் போடுவதில்லை. அதைவிட்டு இம்மாதிரி ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் பேரிலேயே வரி போடுவது கொஞ்சம்கூட சரியாகாது. இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் பேரில் பெட்டர் மெண்டு-வரி போடுவதானது அவர்களது நிலத்தை கிரயம் வாங்குவது

9th July 1952] [Sri K. S. Lakshminpathy Naicker]

போலாகுமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமாகாது. ஏனெனில் இன்று அவர்களுக்கு நிலத்திலிருந்து வரும் வருமானம் இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய வரியையே கொடுக்க முடியாத அளவிலிருக்கிறது. பார்க்கப்போனால் 30 வருஷத்து வருமானத்தை பகுதியாகப் பிரித்து 20 வருஷத்தில் கட்டவேண்டும். அதில் ஒரு பகுதியான 375 ரூபாயை வருடம்வாரி செலுத்த முடியாத நிலைமைக்கு அவன் வந்திருக்கிறான். இம்மாதிரியான வரித் திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகள் அழிந்துபோவதற்காகக் கொண்டுவருவதுபோல் இருக்கிறதே தவிர, இப்போது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் விவசாயத்திற்கே முற்றுப் புள்ளி வைத்து விடுவதைப்போல இந்த வரிகளை கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர, விவசாயிகள் வாழவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இதைக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை யென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இப்போது மதுவிலக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். மதுவிலக்கினால் யாரிடமிருந்து சர்க்காருக்குப் பணம் வந்துகொண்டிருந்தது? யார் குடி காரர்களோ, யார் எல்லோராலும் வெறுக்கப்பட்டகூடிய தீயவர்களோ அவர்களிடமிருந்துதான் மதுவிலக்கு இருந்தபோது பணம் வந்துகொண்டிருந்ததே தவிர நியாயமாக நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று பயபத்தியோடு நடக்கிற விவசாயிகள் யாரிடமிருந்தும் வரி வரவில்லை, ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் கடவுளின் கிருபையினால், அதிலும் ஆண்டவனை அடிக்கடி மழைக்காக தியானம் செய்யக்கூடிய ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜ்யைப்போலவே கடவுளை நம்பி, விவசாயம் செய்ய எப்போது மழை வரும் என ஆகாயத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும், தெய்வ பக்தியுள்ள, கெட்ட குணம் எதுவும் இல்லாத, ஏழை எளிய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திவரும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளைத்தான் வரித்திட்டங்கள் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கிறது. தாங்கள் கட்டிவரும் விவசாய நிலவரிகள் போதாதென்று தான் வாங்கும் பொருள்களுக்கெல்லாம் மூன்று நான்கு இடங்களில் செல்லப் டாக்ஸ் வேறு கட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறான். மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் தான் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதாவென்றால் அதுவும் இல்லை. எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். இப்படி இருக்கும்போது விவசாயிகளுக்கு மேலும் வரிபோடாமல் எப்படி வேறு விதத்தில் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளாமென்பதை வேண்டுமானால், சர்க்கார் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். எஸ்டேட் அபாலிஷன் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு சில ஜமின்தார்கள், அவர்களுடைய ஸ்டேட்டுக்குள்ளிருந்து பல குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்யாமல் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குளங்களை இப்போது சர்க்கார் மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டும். அதனால் விவசாயம் செய்யப்படும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு பெட்டர்மெண்டு-வரி போடக்கூடிய வகையில் சட்டத்தை திருத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இவர்கள் வரி போடுவார்களேயானால் விவசாயிகள் நிறைந்த இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை எதிர்க்காமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஏழை விவசாயிகளை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இந்த வரி திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதைக்காட்டிலும், பெரிய பெரிய வெள்ளையர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான எஸ்டேட்டுகளுக்கு அதிகமான வரி போடக்கூடிய ஒரு திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரலாம். அதுவும் பின்னால் வரக்கூடிய திட்டத்திலே வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து கொண்டுவரும் ‘liquor களுக்கு’ லைசென்ஸ் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு அதை அதிகப்படியாக விற்கலாம். அதனால் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை சரிக்கட்ட முடியுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே விவசாயிகளுடைய நலனைப் பாதுகாக்கவோ, அவர்களுடைய கால்நடைச் செல்வங்களைப் பாதுகாக்கவோ, அவர்களுடைய தொழிலுக்கு உதவியாக பாசன வசதிகளை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவோ எந்தவிதமான திட்டமும் இல்லாது அவர்கள்மேல் அதிக வரியைப் போடக்கூடிய வகையில் பலதிட்டங்கள் அமைந்திருப்பதால் இதை நான் மனப் பூர்வமாக எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI L. LAKSHMAN DAS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 10-30
I take this as a proud privilege to speak on the first Budget a.m.

[Sri L. Lakshman Das]

[9th July 1952]

presented to the House. If one goes through the Budget carefully without any prejudice in one's mind, one can see some special features in it. It deals with the problems of kisans, weavers, Harijans and the hill tribes. Of course the amount allotted to these items are not quite sufficient, but the Hon. Mr. Subrahmanyam gives us to understand that the Government are eager to improve these four classes of people. Therefore, I congratulate Mr. Subrahmanyam on the hope he has created in us.

" I wish to submit that all these four classes of people were being ignored all these 150 or 200 years. When we prepare the Budget for our family, we see the income first and then adjust our expenditure. But when preparing the Budget for a State, it is essential that we should first look into the expenditure and then prepare the Budget. If we wish progress in the country, it is but natural that we should have more of expenditure, and a deficit Budget is not therefore anything out of the ordinary. The Hon. Mr. Subrahmanyam has now presented a deficit Budget: he could have avoided the new taxes if only he wanted the appreciation of every one of us, but he never wanted cheap popularity; he rightly asks us that we should sanction the new taxes.

" So far as the new taxation proposals are concerned, I feel that the tax on the agriculturists is not a welcome move, not on sentiment only, but because the poor ryot is already carrying a heavy load and any extra load will break his back. I want to suggest, if I may, an alternative. At present the commission agents are exempted from paying sales tax : they are actually doing regular business, they are purchasing, selling, advancing and doing all sorts of business; and yet they style themselves as commission wet ayacut and concentrate their attention more on the cultivation of dry lands. Due to failure of monsoons and the drying up of tanks, wet lands have been practically left uncultivated; and so far as dry lands are concerned, it is well-known that the people have work only for about four months in the year and they have to sit idle for the other eight months. I therefore submit that unless steps are taken immediately to improve the irrigation facilities in the taluk, people will continue to suffer. The supply channels to some of the big tanks have silted up and do not allow the easy flow of water except on occasions when the taluk receives more than 25 inches of rain. Moreover, some of the supply channels which breached some fifty or sixty years ago have not been repaired at all. The area is a hilly tract and if only the supply channels are repaired and the breaches found here and there are closed up, rain water is bound to be conserved in the tanks and it can be used for purposes of irrigation whenever required. The Agali and Madhudi tanks which have the largest ayacut under them have their supply channels flowing from the Mysore State; it is understood they have been some time ago bunded up and water has been diverted to some other tanks in agents only with a view to avoid paying sales-tax. I request the Government to consider this matter carefully.

9th July 1952]

[Sri L. Lakshman Das]

" Again, as regards the collection of sales tax, in certain areas it is not effectively done. I request the Government to see that collection work is done more regularly and effectively, so that we can have an increase in the receipts under this head.

" As regards distribution of money under the various heads, I find some injustice has been done to the undeveloped areas. In order to avoid any charge of discrimination, I would submit that the Government should divide the State into developed areas and undeveloped areas, distribute all the moneys to the undeveloped areas, making the developed areas wait for some time till the undeveloped areas come to the level of the developed areas. For instance, in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, the population is nearly 40 lakhs and an area, 200 miles in length, has been neglected all these years. Even in the present Budget, we find this area has been neglected and nothing is provided in the Budget for the development of this area. I request that the Government should take into account the distress now prevailing in those districts and see that something is done to relieve the sufferings of the people. So far as my district is concerned, God has given us good rivers, important rivers like Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Bahuda, Mahendra Tanaya, etc., and we also have hundreds of big tanks; but it is only due to lack of human efforts that we have not been able to improve the conditions of irrigation there. If things are allowed to go on like this for any length of time, I may warn the Government that the people will not tolerate any negligence on the part of the Government.

" Coming now to the Public Works Department, I say it is a Public Waste Department so far as my district is concerned. I shall give you an instance where we have been deceived, or neglected by the department. We were long agitating for the Vamsadhara Project, it won't cost more than Rs. 8 crores, and it would give us an ayacut of about 3 lakhs of acres, double crop; and again, according to official estimates, it will give a return of 2.5 per cent on the investment. It is well-known that most of the present-day projects are not expected to yield even $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We were told that this project would be included in the five-year plan, but it was not. After the recent elections, some of the leaders in our district representing all parties, including Mr. V. V. Giri who is now the Labour Minister in the Central Government, waited on the then Public Works Minister Mr. Sitarama Reddi; but we were greatly surprised when he revealed to us that the official estimates would not be completed for another two years, i.e., not until the year 1954. Only this morning I received a wire from my taluk and its contents are :

' We learn investigation of Vamsadhara scheme is stopped. Three-fourths of investigation has already been completed. Remaining works may take only two months; stoppage of work is great loss to public funds and local people pray issue orders for completion of the investigation.'

So, if the investigation has been stopped, I submit it is a great injustice done to our area.

[Sri L. Lakshman Das]

[9th July 1952]

“ Taking up the question of inams, there are already 1,100 inams in our district and the half-hearted inam legislation has created a lot of confusion in the district. Unless some amendment is made immediately in view of the judgments given by the High Court and the Supreme Court, terrible results will follow for the people and also for the Government. I will refer to one instance which happened recently. Last month an inamdar with about 500 people went to the field, and wonderfully enough, the Sub-Inspector of Police had the audacity to go along with the inamdar and open fire on the people there. We are now waiting to see how the Government will react so far as this incident is concerned.

“ Before I resume my seat, I must say that the Government are doing great injustice to the rural area.” (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong to indicate that the hon. Members time is up and the Member resumed his seat.)

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from the constituency of a backward tract in the backward district of Anantapur in Rayalaseema, i.e., Madakasira, which is like a peninsula surrounded on three sides by the progressive State of Mysore. We have had occasions to visit the border villages of that State with good approaches and a welcome appearance on all sides, besides being provided with good roads, efficient and well-organized medical and educational institutions, and last but not least, with electric power. We feel envious of the good fortune of our brethren across the border and sorry at our own fate that we are not destined to have the same benefits on this side, though both of us now form an integral part of the same Indian Union. We are eagerly looking forward to the day when the Andhra Province will be formed, so that we can then at least claim to be integrated with the Mysore State, not only on the basis of geographical and contiguous position but also on the basis of language affinity, in case the formation of the Andhra Province is not immediately followed by the formation of the Karnataka Province. Whatever it may be, we now request the Government to negotiate with the State of Mysore and see to it that we are provided with electric power as expeditiously as possible. Our taluk was once called the ‘ garden ’ of the Anantapur district, on account of its extensive coconut, areca, plantain and jack-fruit gardens covering thousands of acres. Unfortunately, however, that area has now become a Sahara to us. The gardens have disappeared and the agriculturists have become heavily indebted and impoverished, mostly on account of the financial strain to which they were put, by having to deepen old wells and sink more and more new wells in order to save their gardens and by having to purchase bullocks for lifting up water from deep wells, etc. I remember in the year 1926, the Government, realizing the bad condition of the people there, were pleased to remit a large sum of money due from the agriculturists under the Land Improvements Act and the Agriculturists’ Loans Act. The situation has

9th July 1952]

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd]

not improved since those days; the ryots have had to neglect the wet ayacut and concentrate their attention more on the cultivation of dry lands. Due to failure of monsoons and the drying up of tanks, wet lands have been practically left uncultivated; and so far as dry lands are concerned, it is well-known that the people have work only for about four months in the year and they have to sit idle for the other eight months. I therefore submit that unless steps are taken immediately to improve the irrigation facilities in the taluk, people will continue to suffer. The supply channels to some of the big tanks have silted up and do not allow the easy flow of water except on occasions when the taluk receives more than 25 inches of rain. Moreover, some of the supply channels which breached some fifty or sixty years ago have not been repaired at all. The area is a hilly tract and if only the supply channels are repaired and the breaches found here and there are closed up, rain water is bound to be conserved in the tanks and it can be used for purposes of irrigation whenever required. The Agali and Madhudi tanks which have the largest ayacut under them have their supply channels flowing from the Mysore State; it is understood they have been some time ago bunded up and water has been diverted to some other tanks in Mysore, to the detriment of our rights to our share of water. It is regrettable that our representations to the Government in regard to this matter have fallen on deaf ears. I am exceedingly sorry to bring to the notice of this House that the authorities in the Mysore State promulgated an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, when our people proceeded to the spot in order to protect their water rights. Our Government have not done anything in the matter so far, though it was brought to the notice of the then Chief Minister during his visit to our taluk in 1950. It is this neglect of the chief sources of supply, the non-restoration of breached tanks and the non-repair of the supply channels that has brought about the ruin of our gardens and the ruin of our people economically. May I, therefore, with all the earnestness at my command, request the Hon. the Chief Minister now, to order an investigation into this matter and make due provision for the improvement of irrigation facilities in the next year's Budget? Let me submit that these tanks are the chief sources of water-supply to the reservoirs, wells and spring channels lower down the tanks, and the receipt of at least two months' supply in alternate years will restore the past glory of our taluk, besides creating enormous savings to the Government of money now being lost in the shape of remissions in the case of wet lands granted to us year after year.

"Let me also tell the Hon. the Chief Minister that we are so broken down by chronic indebtedness that we will not be able to contribute our share of expenditure as envisaged in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister.

10-45
a.m.

"I see in the Budget Memorandum supplied to us that larger amounts have been spent year after year for the restoration of

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd]

[9th July 1952]

works in other areas for conserving the waters of the rivers, but none of the projects taken up in our district, or proposed to be taken up in future, will be of any help to us. Tanks are the only sources of supply to us either now or in the future and therefore it becomes necessary that the suggestions and proposals made by me should be investigated and works taken up as expeditiously as possible. I made a suggestion to Mr. Kudva, Member of the Board of Revenue, when he visited the district during March last that before starting famine relief measures, the tank works referred to by me should be taken up first, because they would help the Grow More Food campaign. It is regrettable to note that not one of the supply channels which would be of lasting benefit to us was taken up, but only works of little or no value at all, like the raising or widening of tank bunds, were taken up."

SRI RAJA V. V. KRISHNAN RAJU:—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ బడ్జెటును నేను ఆహ్వానిస్తున్నాను. బడ్జెటు విషయంలో కొన్ని సలహాలు ఇవ్వవలసినాను. మా మార్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో డెల్టా ప్రాంతము కాని రాజమండ్రి, పెద్దాపురం, పిఠాపురం, తుని, తాలూకాలు మెట్ట తాలూకాలయ్యాయి. ఈ తాలూకాలలో సరియైన ఇరిగేషను పనులు గత ఏటినే గవర్నమెంటువారుగాని, నేటివరకూ మన గవర్నమెంటువారుగాని చేయించియుండలేదు. ఈ తాలూకాలలో (విలేరు) పంపా, తాండవా, నదులుగలవు. ఈనదులలో ప్రవహించే నీరు నూటికి అయిదు వంతులుకూడా వ్యవసాయమునకు వినియోగింపబడుట లేదు. ఏటవై ఆనకట్టలు కట్టినవిడల వేలకొలది ఎకరాల భూమి పుష్కలంగా పండుటకు అవకాశములు గలవు. తక్కువ ఖర్చుతో స్వల్పకాలములో పూర్తి కాగల ఈలాంటి కట్టడములనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ముందుగా చేయించి ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో గల వీడ ప్రజలను పోషించగలరని ఆశించుచున్నాను. ఏటని గురించి, ఇదివరలో గవర్నమెంటుకు అనేకసార్లు తెలియజేసినప్పటికి నేటివరకూ వివిధమైన వ్యక్తిగతకొనలేదు రైతు పండించే పంటవల్లనే దేశము సుఖితం కావలసియున్నది. ప్రజలయొక్క జీవిత పరిమాణ పెరగాలంటే రైతు సామర్థ్యం పండించుటకు వీలగు సదుపాయములు ప్రభుత్వం కలుగజేయాలి. సరియైన నీటి వసతులు కల్పించినప్పుడు రైతు తన కష్టమునకు సరియైన ఫలితంకాండలేడు. రైతు పండించగలిగినాడే రైతు కూలీలకు కూడా సౌకర్యం చేకూర్చకలడు. రైతుయొక్క ధైర్యముపైననే కూలీ ధైర్యం ఆధారపడియున్నది. అందుచేత ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో యున్న చిన్న నదులపైని నీటి పారుదల పంపిణీ ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అధికారోత్పత్తి చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతు ప్రజానీకమును హెచ్చరిస్తున్నారు. కాని రైతుకు కావలసిన నీటి సదుపాయం కల్పించనిదే అధికారోత్పత్తి ఎట్లు కొనసాగుకో అర్థంకావడం లేదు. నా విశ్వాసక వర్తము తుని తాలూకాయన్నూ, పెద్దాపురం తాలూకాలలోని కాతుపూడి ఫిర్కాగూడా చేర్చియున్నది. సదరు నియోజక వర్తము కొండప్రాంతము అగుటచే వర్షాధారము ఎల్ల పండించే వీడరైతులను నీటి పారుదల, కట్టడములద్వారా ఉద్ధరించవలసిందని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రదేశముంతయూ లోగడ జమీందారి పరిపాలనలో ఉన్నది. రైతులను ఉద్ధరించుటకు జమీందారిలను రద్దుచేసినారు. జమీందారీమైముగా పైన చెప్పిన సదరు నదులకు నీటి పారుదల కాలు రద్దుచేసినారు. జమీందారీమైముగా పైన చెప్పిన సదరు నదులకు నీటి పారుదల కాలు వలు నిర్మించి వాటిద్వారా సాగుబడి జరిగించెడివారు. వారి హయాములో సదరు కాలువలు మరచుత్తు చేయుటవల్ల పంటలు పండుచునే ఉండెడివి. ప్రస్తుతం

9th July 1952] [Sri Raja V. V. Krishnan Raju]

కాలువలకు ఏటా జరుగవలసిన సామాన్య మరమ్మత్తులుకూడా చేయకపోవుటచే రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతున్నదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. జమీందారులు వేసే శిస్తు భారాన్ని తగ్గించుటకు శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టమువల్ల తగ్గించిన మొత్తము కంటే ఇటీవల గవర్నమెంటు విధించిన పేస్సులు రెండవ వంటకు అర్హతలు వసూలు చేయుట ఇదివరలో చిరకాలం వల్లములుగా సాగవ్య ఘాములకు అడంగు రెక్కలలో మెరక అని ప్రాసియున్నందున గవర్నమెంటు నీటితీరువాయి వసూలుచేయుచున్నారు. ఇదివరకు జమీందార్లకు కట్టిన పన్నుకంటే ప్రస్తుతం గవర్నమెంటు వసూలుచేయు మొత్తం రెండింతలుగాయ్యింది. రైతులకు 1939 వ సంవత్సరంకంటే ఇప్పుడు కూలి చార్జి చాలా పెచ్చయినది. ఎరువులు ఖరీదు చాలా జాస్తిగాయ్యింది. గాన ఎరువుల ధరలు కొంతోలు చేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో రైతుకు మిగిలేది విమలేదు. ఈలాంటి వీధరైతులకు ఖర్చులు పెచ్చయిన రోజులలో ఘామి శిస్తు సరీ చార్జి, బెటర్ మెంటు టాక్సు వగైరా పన్నులు వేయుట న్యాయంకాదు. ఇదివరలో కొన్ని నదీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఇరిగేషన్ పనులకు బెటర్ మెంటుటాక్సు వసూలుచేయలేదు. ఇప్పుడు మెరక ప్రాంతములలో వీధ ప్రజలకు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులకు అభివృద్ధి పన్ను అడుగుట న్యాయంకాదు. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులుబట్టి ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో ఈ సంవత్సరము రాయల్సివవంటి కరువు వచ్చే సుమదంకలదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. జమీందారి రద్దు చేసేముందు చేసిన వాగ్దానం ప్రకారం రామరాజ్యం రాలేదు సరిగదా, రైతు లోకాన్ని త్రిశంకు స్వర్గంలో ఉంచినట్లుగా కోచుచున్నది. మా తాలూకాలో తుని పెద్ద వర్తక కేంద్రం. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని ఎలమంచిలి, నర్సిపట్నం తాలూకాలలోను గోదావరి జిల్లాలోని, రాజమండ్రి, పెద్దాపురం, పిఠాపురం తాలూకాలలో పండే వంటలు, గూడెం, ఎల్లవరం విజెస్సీల సరకులు, తుని మార్కెట్టుకు వసూ యుండును. సుమారు ఇరవైవేల ప్రజలు జనాభా ఉన్న ఈ తుని గత 1928, 1949 వ సంవత్సరములలో తాండవనది జల ప్రవాహానికి అవకాశి అయి తీరలేని నష్టము కలిగించినది. గత వరదలో రెండు ఎడ్డులు జల ప్రవాహములో కొట్టుకొనిపోయి తునిలో ఒక చాచామీద వాటి ప్రాణములు కాపాడుకున్న సంగతి విదితమే. గనుక తుని పట్టణముకు తాండవ నది వల్ల కలిగే వరద నష్టము కలుగకుండా రివర్ బండు వేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. తుని తాలూకాలో కాతులపూడి, కొండ ప్రాంత మున గల సుమారు ఒక లక్ష జనాభాకు మార్గములేక చాలా బాధ పడుచున్నారు. వీధ ప్రజాసౌకానికి కత్తిపూడినుంచి కాతులపూడి మీదుగా కోటసందూరుకు 1936 వ సంవత్సరములో జిల్లాబోర్డులో శాంక్షనుచేసి నేటి వరకు అమలు జరుగని ఈరోడ్డును వేయించినయెడల చాలా ఉపయోగముగా ఉండునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. తుని తాలూకాలో సముద్రప్రాంతమున నివసించే వల్లకలస్తులకు రోడ్డు సౌకర్యాలుగాని, విద్య, వైద్య సౌకర్యాలుగాని లేక చాలా అభ్యాసన స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. వెనుకబడ్డ ఈ జాతివారికి తగిన సదుపాయములు చేయించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. కొండ ప్రాంతంలో నివసించే ప్రజాసౌకానికి విద్య, వైద్యము మొదలైన సౌకర్యాలు చేయిం చవలెను. కనుక తాండవ నది, పంపానది నీరును సద్వినియోగం చేయించి సదరు తాలూకాలోగల వీధ రైతులకు అభివృద్ధి కారణమైన నీటి సౌకర్యాలు చేయించవల సినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో రైతుల దుస్థితిని యోచించి రైతులపై అదనంగా సరీ చార్జి వేసినట్లయిన రైతు వీ విధంగా వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించగలడో ప్రభుత్వం యోచించవలసియున్నది. మా మెట్ట తాలూకా వర్షా భారం కాబట్టి, అతివృష్టి, అనావృష్టి దోషములకు గురియైన రైతులకు మూడు కోట్ల

[Sri Raja V. V. Krishnan Raju] [9th July 1952]

నూపాయలు బడ్జెటులోనున్న పూర్తి చేయుటకుగాను సర్ చార్జ్ రైతులకే విధించడ మనేది చాలా అన్యాయమనినీ ప్రస్తుతం ఈ పేదరైతులైన పన్ను భారం మోపక వేరొక రీతిని ఆలోచించునట్టి చేయవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతూ ఈ సాక్షి న్యాయమును ముగించుచున్నాను."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, let me congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for his lucid exposition of the Budget. In this connexion, let me make a suggestion to him, namely, that in future when the Budget speech is printed and circulated to Members, it should be printed and circulated not only in the English language, but also in the Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam languages because a large number of members of this House are proficient only in their mother-tongue.

" Sir, let me also congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister for realizing that full democracy can only function if the electorate is encouraged to take an informed interest in the public finances of this State. In pursuance of that general attitude, may I also make a suggestion to the Hon. the Finance Minister that a popular compendium of the Budget proposals and the implications thereof, may also be published, as is done, say, in the Corporation of Madras. If such a compendium is published, may I make a suggestion that in the pictorial depicting of the implications of the Budget, the Hon. the Finance Minister may be represented as a modern Robinhood receiving offerings of jewels from the womenfolk of the State and distributing them to the several Ministers for being transmuted into irrigation projects, river training schemes, and so on and so forth. That compendium may well be entitled, 'An intelligent Women's Guide to Congress Capitalism.'

" Sir, since you have allotted me only a few minutes, I can only offer a few general remarks with regard to the Budget. A Budget is the acid test as to whether a party in power is translating its election promises into actual executive performance. Let us apply this acid test to the Budget. I submit, Sir, that there has been once again a betrayal of the confidence of the masses who have voted for the Congress. I say advisedly 'once again' for this reason. In 1946 too the people of the State were exhorted to cast their votes for the Congress and the people of the State were told that if they voted for the Congress their vote would imply that there would be the ushering in of *Ramarajya*. But the bitter experience of the people of the State is this. During the last five years, they did not experience *Ramarajya*, but, if I may say so, they experienced the rule of *Ramarajya*. The policies, the practices and the misrule of these five years are sought to be perpetuated in this particular Budget under discussion.

" Let us take some of the important election pledges made by the Congress Party to the electorate in the recent elections. I will read from the Election Manifesto of the Congress. It is said

9th July 1952] [Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

that 'the objective of the Congress is the attainment of a co-operative commonwealth based on equality of opportunity, of political and economic social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.' The manifesto frankly confesses 'Inequalities have been accentuated during recent years largely in consequence of illegitimate gains from blackmarketing, tax evasion, certain forms of speculation and other anti-social activities.'

"The manifesto then goes on to give the categorical promise that 'the tax structure should be examined and other methods explored for bringing about a reasonable relationship between the minimum and maximum incomes, both in the private and the public sectors in keeping with the economic condition of the country.'

"If we examine the taxation proposals placed before the House by the Hon. the Finance Minister, we find that this particular election promise, viz., that taxation would be so adjusted as to be an instrument of levelling up incomes in this country has not been fulfilled. Far from levelling up incomes, the taxation proposals are so framed as to enrich the wealthy and pauperise the poverty-stricken. That is the main criticism that I would like to level against this Budget. It is usual to refer to the two calamities of the twentieth century as World War I and World War II. I submit that any future writer on public finance in this country will refer to the periods when the greatest amount of suffering through taxation was inflicted upon the people of the State of Madras as Rajaji Regime 1 and Rajaji Regime 2. It was during the Rajaji Regime 1, that the sales tax, a venomous method of exploiting the people, and the calamity of prohibition which reduced the revenues of the State were introduced. The people of this State who had long suffered under the sales tax expected a lightening of their burden as a result of the fall in prices. Instead of allowing the natural process of falling prices to reduce the burden of taxation on the poor, this Ministry comes forward to devise new and heinous methods for taxing the poor. Up till now, the sales tax has been levied on intangible commodities. Now we are treated to a new form of Sales Tax, namely sales tax on services. The proposed surcharge of one pie per mile on bus fares is but another form of sales tax on transport services. Even a commercially prosperous State like Bombay levied the sales tax only as a single point tax. It was left to the Congress Ministry of this State to levy sales tax as a multi-point tax. The revenue derived from the tax soared from Rs. 34 lakhs in 1939 to something like Rs. 15½ crores in 1952. Not satisfied with this Rs. 15½ crores by this method of exploitation, another Rs. 2 crores is sought to be realized from the poverty-stricken people of this State by the levy of a surcharge on bus fares.

"There is another reason why I oppose the levy of a surcharge on bus fares. The Government of India set up the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee. The report of that Committee is now available to the public. It will be remembered that the committee pointed out that the tax on motor vehicles in India is

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [9th July 1952]

the highest in the world and that the tax on motor vehicles in the Madras State is the highest among all the States of the Indian Union. Despite these glaring facts, this Ministry wants to impose further taxes on motor vehicles. We understand that the recommendations of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee are still under the consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, I suggest that the fair and honourable course of action for this Government to take is to postpone, if not altogether give up, the present taxation proposal."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has got only two more minutes."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" It is very difficult, Sir, to offer my remarks on the whole Budget within ten minutes.

" Let me briefly refer to the major lapses from the promises made to the electorate during the recent General Elections. In its election manifesto, the Congress pledged itself to nationalization of transport services. We do not see any such proposal in this Budget. We have heard from the lips of the Hon. Minister himself during question time that there will be no extension of nationalization of transport services. This again is a gross betrayal of an election pledge.

" Let us take education. It has been promised in the Congress election manifesto that illiteracy will be completely wiped out within ten years. But is there any proposal in this Budget to give larger grants or subsidies to local boards and educational institutions to wipe out illiteracy? Far from that being the case, the Government are trying to pass on the burden to local authorities and private educational institutions. It is stated in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that there are about 4 lakhs of public servants who are eligible for educational concessions and that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for additional educational grants. This works out to about eight annas per month for each child of a public servant. Does each public servant spend only eight annas per month on the education of his children? Who, then, is going to bear the excess expenditure? I submit that the poor local boards are going to be burdened for the educational concessions announced by the Government.

" Let us take the revenue derived from the tax on motor vehicles. In 1939, out of Rs. 80 lakhs of revenue derived through the tax on motor vehicles, Rs. 75 lakhs was given to local authorities as compensation for loss of tolls. To-day the total revenue from the motor vehicles tax is in the neighbourhood Rs. 335 lakhs. Of this amount how much does this Ministry propose to give to local bodies? A bare Rs. 90 lakhs. If the local authorities are going to be starved of funds, they will be hard put to implement the educational concessions given to employees of local bodies.

" Let us take another Congress election promise. It was said that the standard of living of the employees would be improved as

9th July 1952]

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

soon as a Congress Ministry came into power." (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong to indicate that the hon. Member's time is up, and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* SRI C. PRABHAKARA CHOWDARY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in discussing the Budget, the first and the most important thing is the food problem. Fifty lakh tons of food are imported into India from foreign countries, and Madras State gets 2 lakh tons from the Central Government. Each ton costs Rs. 400. Thus, Rs. 200 crores from our country of which Rs. 8 crores is from our State is going out to foreign countries every year. The other day an hon. Member belonging to the Ministerialist Party said that it worked out to Rs. 200 per acre for the construction of projects in Rayalaseema. In other words, if we spend at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre, we can construct the projects. Each acre will produce nearly three-fourths ton of rice. If we spend Rs. 250 per acre, we can produce one ton of rice. But now we are paying Rs. 400 per ton for imported rice. If we spend on the construction of irrigation projects the amount that we spend on the import of foodgrains in one year, our State will become self-sufficient. There are many irrigation schemes which, if implemented, will bring about increased production of food. This Budget does not provide for the execution of any irrigation schemes to develop food production. Instead of spending on the proper conservation and distribution of our water resources, the Government wasted huge sums on *vanamahotsava* and other things during the last five years.

" They have not made the country self-sufficient. Even now they indulge in tall-talk about Vanamahotsava and that they want to make Madras State self-sufficient in food. But they have not taken positive steps to increase the food production in our parts. They pray for rains. They want more rains. But the rains that have already fallen have not been properly used. Only 7 per cent of the Godavari water is being utilized by the people now. The remaining 93 per cent goes waste into the sea. If this water could be properly utilized, we can make our State a surplus State in food. Only Godavari water can make the whole of Madras State self-sufficient in regard to food. The schemes and projects that have already been executed are not being attended to properly. Huge sand deposits are there in the Godavari river. The Godavari water, therefore, is not quite sufficient for irrigating lands. Gradually, less and less water is going to the fields. If big projects are not executed now, the Government can do certain other things immediately. Now electricity is supplied to our places. With the aid of electric power, they can pump out water from Godavari river to either side of the river and irrigate lands. This can be easily done. For instance in Purushothapatnam there is a pumping station. They are spending nearly Rs. 20 lakhs on this station. With the help of this pumping station, we can irrigate about 15,000 acres. For each acre it does not cost more than Rs. 2. But what is the yield? The yield is high. On an average 15 bags of paddy can be got from an acre. One bag of paddy

11-15
a.m.

[Sri C. Prabhakara Chowdary] [9th July 1952]

will give half a bag of rice. That means we get three-fourths ton of rice from an acre. There are some more profitable schemes. At Alamuru, below the Godavari Anicut, water is accumulated. From there if we pump out water into the canal that is going by the side of the river, we could supply water for the second crop for at least 10,000 acres. The Government need not dig a canal. The canal is there already. They need not get water from any other source. After the Godavari floods, water is going to the ocean. It does not help anybody in any way. So, I say that the water below the anicut can be pumped out into the canal. This costs very little to the Government, because near that place there is a pumping station. This supplies water only for the first crop. The use of that pump set is only up to November. But afterwards it is useless. That pump set can be taken in the month of March or April for supplying water for the second crop. The Government need not invest any capital on this. They have only to take the pump from one place to another. The cost of removing pump from one place to another is not much. The Government have not paid attention to even these small schemes. The Government do not pay any attention to the execution of projects to produce more food. In Rajahmundry taluk, there is a huge area where fresh water is not supplied to the people. If the Government should spend some Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 lakhs, they can supply fresh water, and they can also irrigate about 10,000 acres of land. The Government may pump out water from Kadayam . . ." (The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Deputy Speaker called on Mr. Ramasamy Thevar to speak.)

* SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support heartily the cautious Budget prepared with much care and diligence by the Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam. While doing so, I wish to place before the Government the following matters which require urgent attention on their part :—

(1) The execution of the Kattalai High Level Channel Extension Scheme up to Vallam in the Tanjore district which will enable the Government to bring under cultivation thousands of acres in the course of three or four years.

(2) Most of the villages in my constituency are to be supplied with electricity exclusively for the installation of pumps for agricultural purposes.

(3) Most of the tanks in Manikandam and Thogamalai areas should be repaired urgently and made fit for irrigation. These tanks have not been cared for for many years past.

(4) Mobile medical units should be introduced as an experimental measure, as most of the villages have no hospitals closeby.

(5) The comprehensive water-works and drainage scheme in the Tiruchirappalli town should be expedited. The water-works scheme was designed some 50 years ago for one lakh of people.

9th July 1952]

[Sri A. Ramasamy Thevar]

Now the population has gone up to 2½ lakhs. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the above scheme on completion will do immense good to the people of the town.

(6) In view of the increasing population of the town, medical facilities already provided in the Gandhi Memorial Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, are inadequate. The Government should take immediate steps to push through the schemes.

(7) At present, Tiruchirappalli town has no good public playground. When Sri C. Rajagopalachariar was Chief Minister in 1937, he had the kindness—by the persuasion of the late Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar, M.L.A., an ardent lover of games—to lease out for 30 years a playground in the Puttur maidan. Subsequently the lease period has been changed to five years. In the meantime the playground has been taken over by the Government for the construction of the headquarters hospital. The Hon. the Chief Minister knows the whole state of affairs. In a sporting manner, I request the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to allot the Government land in the Cantonment area, adjacent to the Union Club for the playground, for which act of gratitude, the public of Tiruchirappalli will be ever thankful.

“ Lastly, Sir, the bus service should be extended in some of the taluks, namely, Manaparai, Musiri, etc. In Tiruchirappalli district for want of proper roads, buses are not plying in some places, and in the interest of the public, I request the Hon. Minister for Transport to refer the matter to the Road Traffic Board, Tiruchirappalli, to find out the exact position and introduce more buses to ply in places where buses are very urgently required.

“ As regards the decontrol policy, Sir, I really congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister on the bold step of ordering decontrol of foodgrains. As one in touch with the rural population, I make bold to say that the defeat of the Congress in the recent elections was mainly due to the food policy of the Government, and the Chief Minister has rightly decontrolled foodgrains, which was long overdue.

“ Sir, the critics of the Prohibition policy of the Government forget the benefits conferred on the poor class of people previously addicted to drink. Mahatma Gandhi was always stressing this aspect of the question. Whatever people may say of illicit drinking and loss of revenue to the Government, I may point out that backward communities like mine stand to benefit by this Prohibition. The Hon. Chief Minister introduced Prohibition in Salem in the year 1937, and I would earnestly request him to take effective steps to put down illicit distillation and drinking by ordering the infliction of severer punishments in these cases.

“ Sir, I am in duty bound to say, in this connexion that the long neglected Mukkulathur community, to which I have the honour to belong, is numerically strong and is spread all over South India. They are there from time immemorial. They are socially, economically and educationally backward. Some of the

[Sri A. Ramasamy Thevar] [9th July 1952]

tourists have also written that they were nomadic tribes in South India. They have nothing to fall back upon. They are poor agricultural labourers and are really in a very sad plight. Some of the hon. Members, Sri R. V. Swaminathan and the Raja of Chettinad, have clearly pointed out their deplorable conditions at present. Our Chief Minister knows this community very well. They want only facilities to do agriculture peacefully, good roads in their villages, etc. This community is entirely counting on the Raja of Ramnad for their betterment and improvement in all directions. I hope the Raja Sahib will readily concede my earnest request, with the assistance of his colleagues. With folded arms, I appeal to Sri C. Rajagopalachariar most fervently in the name of God to devote attention to the uplift of my Mukkulathur community.

"Before I conclude, I would like to place on record my humble appreciation of the services of the ablest and wisest statesman, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, who has been sent by God himself to save this State. He is too well known for his ready wit and humour. Also his language is full of metaphors and similes. The newly elected Members of this House should be thankful for his able guidance in the parliamentary debates. One hon. Member in the Opposition said that the Budget is a Clerk's Budget, but, Sir, if one carefully looks into the Budget, one will see that it has been prepared under the Hon. the Chief Minister's able supervision.

"In fine, I may say here that our Agriculture Minister, Dr. R. Nagana Gowd is a kind and sympathetic gentleman. As a practical tiller of the soil, he is evincing keen interest in the improvement of food production throughout this State, and I am sure he will keep it up for the sake of this poor country.

"Once again I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister and other Ministers on this Budget which satisfies the requirements of the poor man. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after all these troubles, the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam has presented a famine budget—rather a famine-stricken budget. As usual, and as before, we, in the Opposition beginning, I oppose this Budget on reasonable grounds. In the very beginning, I oppose this Budget, Sir. The very foundations of the Budget are not acceptable to us. This Budget has been prepared just like the one presented by the old British East India Company. This has not been adjusted to the existing conditions. This does not take note of the famine conditions and illiteracy prevailing in this State. I would like to point out to the notorious Members of the other side who are working under the notorious leadership of an extraordinary leader a quotation of a notorious author, Bernard Shaw! He says, 'Organized as States . . . they not only commit the worst atrocities but claim the right to commit them on principle and glorify them as national triumphs.' So, cutting of telegraphic wires was considered a national triumph, burning of

9th July 1952]

[Sri S. Radhakrishnan]

post-offices was considered a national triumph and removing fish-plates and murdering thousands of mothers of children was considered a national triumph. But I leave the matter to the other side for consideration. Democracy should be maintained for the benefit of all the classes impartially and without discrimination and not for a few privileged classes, not for a few landowners of Tanjore, not for a few businessmen of Chettinad, not for the mill-owners of Coimbatore and not for a few Rajas and Kumararajas. But that is not the case with regard to this Budget. This Budget aims at taxing the poor and feeding the rich, exploiting the honest and the innocent and encouraging the black-marketer. Two great mistakes have been committed in preparing this Budget, one on the revenue side and the other on the expenditure side. On the revenue side, the Hon. the Finance Minister has decided to squeeze the last drop of blood from the toiling millions, and on the expenditure side, he has planned not for equitable distribution but for spending money as uselessly and wastefully as a spendthrift would do.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister has shed tears, rather crocodile tears, in explaining the famine conditions and the relief measures adopted in that connection. But when you see the relief measures put into practice, you will find that they are not suitable for the occasion. There are proposals to levy a surcharge on land revenue and levy a betterment contribution. Is it the way of growing more food and improving agriculture? No. In the name of democracy and in the name of People's Government, I charge the Hon. the Finance Minister with inefficiency or incapacity to produce a balanced Budget. He has produced a Budget which exploits the poor. We may even call it 'Congress autocracy'. I oppose the Budget on these grounds and I conclude my speech."

* SRI S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of just pride, and our Hon. the Finance Minister certainly deserves our congratulations on the well-thought out and cautious Budget which he has presented to this House. Any amount of criticism can be showered on it, but I say none can improve upon it. It was prepared at a time when there were trying conditions in the wake of famine and when we had to spend several lakhs of rupees on a number of relief measures. It was clearly unexpected expenditure. I do not think the Hon. the Finance Minister could have prepared a better Budget than the one presented to us. Of course, it closes with a deficit of Rs. 3.5 crores. Therein comes a little bit of difficulty. How are we to make up that deficiency and find funds for ameliorative measures and for the normal running of the administration of the State? I can pride myself on having something to do with the Budget preparation and the inner working of such administrations, of course, on a modest scale in connection with the premier District Board, the Tanjore District Board, which deals with about Rs. 70 lakhs every year. So, I say it is easy to criticise but we must look at it from a constructive point of view. I would submit to the House that the Budget as presented is certainly a well-thought out one. Of course, it is a conservative Budget. As it is the Hon. the Finance

[Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar] [9th July 1952]

Minister seeks to impose on us some additional burden. Inevitably perhaps he has to do it, considering the fact that there is a great demand for various measures like irrigation projects, expansion of medical institutions and educational buildings, development of roads and communications, etc. These works cannot be stopped. Sufficient funds have to be found for meeting normal expenditure, if not for any extra expenditure. So, the Hon. the Finance Minister has come forward with certain taxation proposals. I would confine myself to the surcharge on land revenue and make some concrete suggestions. I come from the Tanjore district. It consists of two deltas. One is the old Cauvery delta and the other is the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, the new delta. Coming as I do from the new Cauvery-Mettur Project area, I would say that there are a lot of representations made by the Tanjore mirasdars. When I refer to Tanjore district, I have to submit that there is a misconception that the mirasdars are all rich landlords. But I may submit for the information of this House that there are only a handful of rich mirasdars who own several thousands of acres of land. We have to deal with the small landlords and mirasdars who own 3, 5 and 10 acres of land, and there is a considerable number of such mirasdars. It will certainly be a very heavy burden on them if the taxable minimum is fixed at Rs. 50. I would respectfully submit to the Government that the minimum should be suitably enhanced to at least Rs. 150, if the levy of a surcharge on land revenue is inevitable.

"As for the betterment contribution, the year 1943 is taken as the basis for giving retrospective effect. That is rather too early a period. We can just put it at the date of the Bill itself or somewhere about 1950. Then, thirty times the net increase in income is taken as the basis for the levy. That is rather heavy. Twenty times the net income is usually taken as the basis for awarding compensation in land acquisition cases. I think that rate will be the safest basis for assessing the betterment contribution.

"As far as the Cauvery-Mettur Project area is concerned, I wish to offer three or four concrete suggestions. Firstly, the supply of water to the tail end villages is meagre, scanty and belated. It should be immediately attended to. Then there are about 3 lakhs of acres of land in that area. Out of that, 2 lakhs of acres have been brought under cultivation. About 50,000 acres of cultivable land still remain to be brought under cultivation. I would submit for the information of the Government that there was a special Department under a special Deputy Collector for this purpose. Now it seems to have been abolished. It may be revived. Some concrete proposals have already been put forward to bring these 50,000 acres of land under cultivation. Now that the zamins and the inams have been abolished, there is no question of dispute over the ownership of these lands. They can be easily brought under cultivation. Plans have been designed for this purpose and brought into effect in Pattukottai taluk. If there is earnestness and interest, these 50,000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation.

9th July 1952] [Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar]

“ There is a loud complaint about the land revenue assessment in the recently abolished inam and zamin villages. Now, on account of the recent orders, the land revenue works out to Rs. 16-10-0 per acre. That is the highest rate prevailing in the Tanjore district, for the most fertile lands (only 42 acres) as a special wet rate. There is absolutely no ground for taking that rate as the basis. The ryots of the area and the Congress organizations have made several representations in this matter to the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister. I would only request the Government not to take into consideration the highest rate prevailing in the old delta, Nadu Cauvery and Tirukkattupalli, consistent with the fundamental object of the Rent Reduction Act and the Estates Abolition Act, the rents prevailing in the inam and zamin villages must be reduced to the level of the ryotwari assessment in the neighbourhood. The highest rate in Pattukkottai taluk works out to Rs. 8 per acre for ryotwari lands. In these circumstances, the rate of Rs. 16-10-0 per acre is unjust and inequitable. I request the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider our representations and give us suitable relief.

“ Sir, there are now three different rates in our area. But the soil of all lands is of the same tharam. In the Pattukkottai taluk, inam and zamin villages have been recently abolished and taken over by the Government. The Government should place the new ryotwari pattadar in the recently abolished zamin and inam villages on the same level as the ryot in the old ryotwari tract. The tenants in the old ryotwari tract pay at the rate of Rs. 8 per acre of land, including water-cess. But the ryots in the new ryotwari villages who paid cash rent are asked to pay Rs. 5 per acre plus water-cess of Rs. 10. So, it works out to Rs. 15 per acre. Ryots in the recently converted inam villages who have acquired the status of ryotwari pattadars (who paid grain rent or *amani*) are asked to pay Rs. 16-10-0 per acre plus water cess of Rs. 10. So it works out to Rs. 26-10-0 per acre. This sort of disparity should not be allowed to continue. Therefore, I request the Government to treat all the ryots equally and place them on an equal level.

“ With reference to private lands, ownership rests with the inamdar. The relationship between the landlord and the man who actually tills the soil is getting strained. There must be some sort of legislation to confer the right of ownership on the man who actually cultivates the land and to give some compensation to the inamdar. In this nebulous state of affairs, the relationship between the poor inamdar who owns 5 or 10 acres and the actual cultivator is getting strained. There must be some sort of effective legislation so as to make the inamdar and the tenants lead a contented and peaceful life. If a man who has been actually cultivating the land is to be given some right, that right must be conferred on him without any further delay, so that the relationship between the landlord and the actual cultivator may be cordial.

“ I would like to make one more suggestion to the Government though it is not within the purview of this Government. With a

[Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar]

[9th July 1952]

view to increase food production and give greater facilities for moving grains from our surplus district to other places, for example, from Pattukkottai to Ramanathapuram and other places, I would request the Government to recommend to the Central Government to take up the formation of the railway line from Tanjore to Pattukkottai at an early date. The guarantee required has already been given by the Madras Government to the Central Government and the latter have deferred taking up the question in view of the Karaikudi line. But now that the Karaikudi-Arattangi line has been completed, I would like the Madras Government to impress on the Government of India the necessity of taking up the Tanjore-Pattukkottai line so that paddy and other grains may be moved easily from this surplus district to the neighbouring deficit districts."

11-45
a.m.

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a great pleasure to me to participate in the budget discussion. I want to state that the backward communities as a whole are not at all taken care of. The amount allotted for the uplift of the backward communities is too small. Most of them are in the villages and are working for the improvement of the fields and other things. They are not at all cared for. Even during the regime of the last Ministry this matter was brought to the notice of the House by hon. Members Sri R. V. Swaminathan and Sri A. Subramaniam. But nothing has taken place till now. I would like to urge upon the Government to form a separate Department like the Harijan Welfare Department and do something for the betterment of these people. So far as the Harijans are concerned, the amount allotted to them is also insufficient. The two communities are working hand in hand in the villages. But the present Government did not take any measures to uplift either the Harijans or the backward communities as a whole. The backward communities have been allotted Rs. 10 lakhs which is not at all sufficient. At least Rs. 50 lakhs must be allotted for the uplift of the backward communities as a whole. So far as the Harijans are concerned, at least one crore of rupees should be allotted. Then only we can at least improve the conditions of the agriculturists. If we do something for the backward communities as a whole and the Harijans, it will mean that we are improving the lot of the agriculturists as a whole. So far as the urban people are concerned, they are mainly depending upon the agriculturists. But, what we have done for the agriculturists as a whole is very little. Even when the Britishers were here, they did not do anything for the uplift of the agriculturists. They have no proper roads and they have no elementary schools. Yet, the Government are not coming forward to do something to improve their condition. If the Government do not face the problem properly, I fear that a day will come when the agriculturists as a whole would unite together and start a non-co-operation movement just like what they did in France. Because, they are downtrodden and nobody is taking care of them.

" So far as the Education policy is concerned, adequate provision has not been made in this Budget. Even during the election

9th July 1952]

[Sri K. R. Sambandam]

time, the Congress people as well as the non-Congress people spoke a lot about education and other things. We quoted the songs of Bharathiar also which said,

‘நாடு தோறும் உள்ளன ஊர்கள் நகர்களுக்கும்
பல பல பள்ளி.

தேடு கல்வி இலாதோர் ஊரைத் தீயினுக்கு
இரையாக மடுத்தல்.

What steps have been taken by the Government so far? We are not in a position to open either schools or colleges. The Government are not only not able to open more schools and colleges themselves, but they are not allowing others also to open these, by insisting on an endowment of Rs. 35,000. Is this the way of educating the masses? Most of the people are uneducated here. When the Britishers were here only 7 per cent of the population were educated. Thanks to the Christian missionaries, they tried in the name of religion to do something for the uplift of the masses as a whole. Now, after five years the percentage of educated people has risen to 13. Still, 87 per cent of the population are uneducated. That is why, during election time, we followed the system of having symbols on the ballot boxes. If by chance a foreigner had visited our place during the elections, he would at once have said that here in India human-beings were not contesting the elections, but only animals were contesting the elections. Most of the people are uneducated and that is why we had to resort to the symbol system. We must try hard to educate the masses, by encouraging those who come forward to start schools and colleges. The poor managers of the aided schools are forced to give Rs. 3 for a teacher as the management grant. So most of the people are not coming forward to run schools. Once, the King of Japan in one of his speeches said that there must not be a single uneducated man in his country. In that way they achieved their object. But, in India sufficient money is not spent on education. There are not sufficient number of schools and colleges for the students. If there is shortage of teachers, why not some more training schools and colleges be started in some of the districts? If the pay of the teachers is increased, more people will come to work as teachers. At present, their pay is very low and that is why many people are not coming forward to work as teachers. In order to save money on big buildings, we can change the University education rules in such a way as to allow those students who study privately to appear for the examination after paying a nominal fee for the examination and other things and get a certificate. By adopting this method, the Government as well as the students can save time and money. People must be allowed to study privately and appear for examinations even while they are working in workshops and firms.

“So far as Prohibition is concerned, it is unconstitutional. The individual privilege is affected by it. Every man is entitled to drink. Even during the Vedic period, people were allowed to drink what was called *soma juice*. Even in the *puranas*, we come across angels and Gods who were addicted to drink. This privilege is being denied to us now. So far as the Americans are concerned,

[Sri K. R. Sambandam]

[9th July 1952]

most of them are educated. Yet, they are not in a position to follow the principle of Prohibition. In one of his speeches, Mr. G. D. H. Cole praises the way in which they removed the salt tax, but when he deals with Prohibition policy, he criticises it. He considers toddy as the poor man's food. He does not consider it as liquor. In Malaya, a kind of control is brought into force by which they allow the sale of fresh toddy alone and in the evenings all the remaining unsold toddy will be destroyed. We can also follow some such method. With these few words, I oppose the Budget."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. Let me say a few words by way of introduction. The Budget is not a thing that has grown overnight. It is a continuation, a chronological continuation of what has been done, attempted to be done and was being done by the previous Government. To that extent, the Government of to-day are bound by what has been undertaken before. In addition to that, there are other basic facts which control the Budget to a very large extent. Certain extraordinary events that have happened during the year are very, very important. The expenditure of Rs. 41 lakhs in connection with the last elections has some part to play as an influencing consideration in framing this Budget. The relief granted to the Non-Gazetted Officers will cost about Rs. 50 lakhs. Furthermore, we have got the burden of the Rayalaseema famine that will cost something like six crores of rupees. After the presentation of the Budget, there has been plenty of criticism in this House by Members of all parties. There have been critical articles written in the Press. Furthermore, conferences and study circles have been formed. All these have given us a wealth of information which is really very instructive. If we analyse all these criticisms, and compare this Budget with the Budgets of previous years, we will find that all these criticisms resolve themselves into four categories. The first is the ideological criticism, arising from ideological differences. In this respect, I find that there has been much expenditure of powder and shot in attacking approach roads without being able to put even a single bombshell in the citadel of the Budget. The next category is informative criticism conveying to the Government information on various subjects which is very useful. The third is the kind of criticism that arises out of a grievances-enter-taining complex which makes one find fault at any cost and under any circumstances with everything and try to put the Government always in the wrong. The fourth is the criticism arising out of procedural differences. If possible, I shall try to answer all these things to the extent time will permit me. Having mentioned the basic facts and having perused over a thousand pages of printed Budget matter and over thirty pages of the Budget speech and taking into account all that has been said, I find that the Budget is well-balanced, judicious and cautious. It cannot be bettered by anybody. So far as the expenditure is concerned, I think that not a single head could be omitted. Last year, we spent Rs. 64 crores and this year we are going to spend about Rs. 71 crores under

9th July 1952] [Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga]

Part A, items 1 to 33, under Revenue Expenditure including Capital Outlay. Having regard to the increase in the population and having regard to the amenities that have to be provided in the fields of education, public health, sanitation and others, this increase in the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 7 crores cannot be said to be excessive. It would be difficult, nay impossible to reduce this amount to any extent.

" If we analyse these items from 1 to 33, I can prove beyond a shadow of doubt that not one of the heads that have been selected can be cut down. You are aware that our population is 56,800,000 and if we analyse the Budget we will find that we spend about 71 crores of rupees on them every year. It comes to about fourteen rupees per head per year which means Re. 1-4-0 per month per head. The whole criticism that has been levelled against the Government should be viewed from this background. Let me now take up Capital Outlay outside revenue expenditure on which 19 crores of rupees is proposed to be spent—eight crores of which will go for electricity and another eight crores for agriculture. Now may I ask hon. Members whether there is any item covered by this 16 crores which can be omitted? They are all productive schemes which will augment the resources of the State in the years to come and help us to tide over many a crisis. Then, there is provision in the Budget for the repayment of loans borrowed in 1937 or 1940, a debt which was contracted for our own good, and therefore, it cannot be touched. Having mentioned all these so far as items of expenditure are concerned, let me now apply my mind to some other aspects of the income side of the Budget.

12
noon.

" It was suggested, on account of ideological differences, that certain things could be omitted. Very many hon. Members were offering pin-point criticisms with regard to individual instances. We know individual instances were cited without their being correlated to any principle. I have got in my mind the criticism that was levelled against the non-enforcement of awards in the case of individual companies or, for example, the payment of 30 per cent dividend by a company. These are, Sir, very good ideas but the principle involved in them is something I cannot understand except labour relations. It was also said that cement concreting of certain roads could wait. On the face of it, it may appear that there is something in it. But let me mention four points in favour of the proposal to cement-concrete roads. Roads are built to a large extent from out of the taxes collected from the owners of vehicles which ply on the road. There is nothing that has been spent on the roads which is beyond that amount. What is more, you are aware, Sir, that all these days we have had to depend upon foreign countries for spares. We have invested on the purchase of spare parts something which is eternally lost to the country. If the roads are not kept in good repair, to what extent the health of the people will suffer. I need not say. I come from the district of South Kanara where the roads are so dirty and dusty that it is impossible to maintain the health of the people there. A good road besides lengthening the life of the vehicles that ply on the road, helps in

[Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga]

[9th July 1952]

maintaining the health of the people as well. Are we or are we not bound to give a good road to the public? Our district deserves and claims rightly special consideration by the Government in the matter of provision of good roads. In this district there is not a single mile of cement road. Sir, as I have said, I have several matters to refer to but as my time is limited, I would refer in brief to the measures of taxation, and conclude.

“A surplus budget is undoubtedly out of the question. Taxation has to be resorted to. Then the question resolves itself to this. What is the mode of taxation? All the heads of expenditure that have been taken up are those which have been taken up after mature and deliberate study. It is not easy at this stage to change or modify the Budget proposals. The Budget proposals are prepared well in advance. Schemes are prepared beforehand so that they are included chronologically in the Budget. They are prepared long before the Budget is presented and then embodied in it for presentation. Therefore, any change in the schemes that might be suggested now will only be for the next year's Budget and not for this year's. This does not necessarily follow that the principles enunciated by hon. Members should be accepted in their entirety. They will have to be considered, procedural details will have to be worked out and then decisions taken. Now, Sir, if taxation has to be resorted to, let it fall on those who can bear it. Let it not be made to fall on the poor.

“I may in conclusion state that the huge amounts that have been spent by our State all these years—from 1944 onwards up till now on nation building activities and the present provision of nearly Rs. 43 crores covering nine heads as against Rs. 3 crores or so some years ago, all these are now going to yield results so that whatever deficit balance we might have now may be carried forward.”

SRI M. GANGAPPA :—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను బళ్లారి జిల్లా, బళ్లారి నియోజకవర్గపు ప్రజలచే శాసనసభ్యునిగా ఎన్నుకోబడి అక్కడనుండి వచ్చాను. ప్రస్తుతము నేను బళ్లారి మునిసిపల్ కౌన్సిల్ చైర్మన్ గా కూడా ఉన్నాను. కనుక మా బళ్లారిలోని ఇబ్బందులను ప్రజావసరాలను గూర్చి ప్రభుత్వానికి కొంత మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. బళ్లారి పట్టణములో ముఖ్యంగా నీటి వసతి లేకుండా ప్రజలు చాలా కష్టపడుచున్నారు. ఇప్పటికి చాలా సంవత్సరములుగా ఈ ఊరికి నీటి వసతి కలగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎక్కి విన్న పములు, మొమరేండములు పెట్టుకొన్నాము ; మరియు మంత్రులు అక్కడికి వచ్చినప్పుడుకూడా వారికి ఆ విషయము గురించి విజ్ఞాపనలు చేశాము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పటివరకు ఏమి శ్రద్ధ దూపకుండుట విచారకరముగా యున్నది. ప్రస్తుతము బళ్లారిలో ఉన్న టువంటి నీటి కొళాయిలు మొదట అనగా ఆ ఊరియొక్క జనాభా, 30, 35 వేలు మాత్రమే ఉండినప్పుడు వేసినటువంటివి. అయితే ఇప్పుడు ఆ పట్టణపు జనాభా 70 వేలకు పైగా నున్నది. కనుక దాదాపు రెండింతలు జనాభా పెరిగియుండిన ప్రస్తుతపు స్థితిలో ఇప్పుడున్న టువంటి కొళాయిలలో సప్లయ చేస్తున్న నీరు చాలదు. ఈ కొళాయిలలో దినమునకు రెండు, మూడు గంటలసేపు మాత్రమే నీరు ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ కొద్ది నీరు ప్రజలకు ఏ మాత్రము చాలడములేదు. ఒక్కొక్క కొళాయి దగ్గర ఇన్నూరు, మున్నూరు కడవలు ఉంచి ప్రజలు చాలాసేపు

9th July 1952]

[Sri M. Gangappa]

అక్కడ కామకొని కట్టములో నీరు తీసుకొనిపోయాయంటారు. ఈ విధముగా అక్కడ నీటికొరత విపరీతముగానున్నది. కనుక ఈ పట్టణపు వాటర్ స్కీమును త్వరగా తీసుకొని అమలు జరుపవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత బళ్లారిలో ఉన్న మునిసిపాలిటీ ఫస్ట్ గ్రేడు మునిసిపాలిటీ. కాని మునిసిపల్ ఆఫీసుకు ఇదివరకు సొంత బిల్డింగు లేదు. ఈ విషయము గురించి బళ్లారికి మంత్రిలు వచ్చినప్పుడు వారికి విజ్ఞప్తులు చేసుకొన్నాము. అందుకు వారు ఈ విషయము వచ్చే సంవత్సరము చూస్తామని అని చెప్పతూ ప్రతిసారి ఈ మాదిరి తెలుపుతూ వచ్చారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇప్పటికైనా శ్రద్ధవహించి ఆ బిల్డింగుకుగాను గ్రాంటు మరియు అప్పుఇచ్చి మునిసిపల్ ఆఫీసుకు బిల్డింగు కట్టుకొనుటకు సహాయము చేయవలెనని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత బళ్లారిలో సరియైన డ్రైనేజ్ అనుకూలము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. అడోరిలో ముఖ్యముగా రెండు పెద్ద కాలువలు ఉన్నవి. వీటిలో సరిగా నీరు పోక చాలా అసహ్యంగా అనారోగ్యకరంగా ఉంది. గౌరవనీయులైన మంత్రి సంచేతయ్యగారు అక్కడకు వచ్చినప్పుడు వారికికూడా ఇది చూపించాము. వారుకూడా తపకుండా ఈ డ్రైనేజ్ సరిచేయవలసియున్నదని ఒప్పుకొన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఈ డ్రైనేజ్ కాలువల పనిని ప్రభుత్వము త్వరగా తీసుకొనవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇంక, బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని పల్లెల్లోకూడా నీటి వసతి లేకుండా ప్రజలు చాలా అవస్థ పడుచున్నారు. చాలాచోట్ల భావులు లేవు. హరిజనులు మొదలగు వీడ ప్రజలు గ్రామాలనుంచి మూడు, నాలుగు మైళ్ళ దూరముపోయి నీరు తెచ్చుకోవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ జిల్లాలో అన్ని పల్లెల్లోకూడా నీటి కొరత ఉన్నది. కనుక ఈ జిల్లాలో ప్రతి గ్రామములోను భావులు త్రవ్వించి ప్రజలకు నీటి వసతి కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా గ్రామాలకు రోడ్లు సరిగాలేకుండా వారికి రాకపోకలు చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నాయి, మరియు గ్రామాలనుంచి ప్రజలు బళ్లారికి రావలసి వస్తేకూడా వారికి సరియైన రోడ్లు లేవు. కనుక ఈ జిల్లాలో గ్రామాలన్నిటికి సరియైన రోడ్లువేసి ప్రజలకు రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మరియు గ్రామాలలో ప్రజలు ఆరోగ్యవంతంగా ఉండవలసినట్లే ఆ ప్రదేశాలలో ఆరోగ్య కరమైన వసతులు కల్పించుటకుగాను ఫిర్యాకు ఒక నేనిటరీ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరును నియమించ వలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రతి ఒక ఫిర్యాకు ఒక నేనిటరీ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరును నియమించుచున్నట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ జిల్లాలో ప్రతి ఒక ఫిర్యాకు 10 వేలకు తక్కువ లేకుండా జనాభాయన్నది గనుక ఒక ఫిర్యాకు ఒక నేనిటరీ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరైనా ఉండవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. తరువాత గ్రామాలలో ఆడవాళ్ళ కాన్పుల విషయములో వారికి సరియైన సహాయము లేకుంతా ఉంది గనుక గ్రామాలలో మిడ్ వైఫలనుకూడా నియమించేటట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము తయారుచేసినటువంటి బడ్జెటులో పన్నులు చాలా ఎక్కువగా వేసినారు. ఇది చాలా విచారంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆధిక పన్నుల వల్ల వీడ రైతులంతా డెబ్బ తినవలసియుంటుంది. మొదలే మావి కరువు ప్రాంతాలు. మా బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో రైతులు ప్రతిఒకరు ఇప్పటికే అప్పులు పాలైయున్నారు. వారు మరల కొత్త పన్నులు ఇచ్చుకోవలసినట్లే చాలా కష్టముగా ఉంటుంది. ఇంక, బమ్మి చార్జీకూడా మెలుకు 0-0-1 ప్రకారం పోచ్చించినారు. ఈ విషయములో

[Sri M. Gangappa]

[9th July 1952]

కూడా పల్లెలలో ఉన్న మీద ప్రజలు దెబ్బ తినవలసివస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడున్న చార్జీలనే వారు ఇప్పుడోలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఇంకా హెచ్చుచార్జీ పెట్టుకోవలసంతు చాలా కష్టముగా ఉంటుంది. కనుక ఈ కొత్త పన్నులుగాని, బన్ను చార్జీ హెచ్చింపుగాని వివి వేయకుండా బడ్జెటును వేరొక విధముగా తయారుచేసి సవరించవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ప్రాహిలిక గురించి కొంత మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు అమలుజరిపిన ప్రాహిలిక విధానము చాలా failure గా ఉన్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా పల్లెల ప్రతి ఒక ఇంటిలోకూడా, పండ్రెండు అణాలు భాగము దొంగ సారాయి తయారుచేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము దానిని విహితము అరికట్టు లేకపోయినది. పల్లెలలోనే కాకుండా పట్టణాలలోకూడా ఈ దొంగ సారాయి తయారుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ దొంగ సారాయి చాలా అనారోగ్యకరముగా ఉన్నందువల్ల ప్రజలు నానా రోగాలకు గురిఅగుచున్నారు. ప్రాహిలిక ప్లాఫ్ గాని పోలీసులుగాని దీనిని అరికట్టడానికి శ్రద్ధ చూపకుండా ఉన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వముకూడా ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులపై విమి వర్ష తీసుకోదు. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలకు ఇప్పుడు పోలిసువాళ్ళంటేను ఉద్యోగస్థులంటేను విమి భయములేదు. పోలిసువాళ్ళ ఉంటేకూడా వీరు ప్రజల దగ్గర లంచాలు తీసుకొని, మామూళ్ళ తీసుకొని వారిని విడిచిపెట్టుతున్నారు. పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో కూడా దొంగ సారాయిచేస్తూ ప్రజలు ప్రేగా అమ్ముచున్నారు. బస్టాండ్ లోని గాంధీగర్, సత్యనారాయణపేటలో చాలామంది వక్రీళ్ళు, అక్రీసర్లు ఉండినప్పటికీకూడా అక్కడకూడా దొంగ సారాయి యధేచ్ఛగా అమ్ముచున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ప్రాహిలిక అమలులో పెట్టికూడా ప్రజలకుగాని ప్రభుత్వమునకుగాని దానివల్ల లాభములేదు. ఒక వేళ ప్రభుత్వము ఇంకా ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ప్రాహిలికను ఎక్కువ strict గా అమలులో పెట్టదలచుకొన్నప్పటికీ ప్రయోజనముండదు. కనుక ఈ ప్రాహిలిక తీసివేసి, బడ్జెటులో చూపినటువంటి కొత్త పన్నులు వివి వేయకుండా బడ్జెటును సవరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speeches have been made both for and against the Budget. Of course, we on this side have many things to say but the time is very limited. There are new taxation proposals before us. One is the surcharge on land revenue. It has been made clear in the Bill that those paying a land revenue of Rs. 50 and less need not worry about it. What about the rest? This surcharge will fall on the working peasantry and the middle class people. Then there is the proposal for levying a betterment tax. This is a very unjust proposal. This must not be accepted by the House because this betterment contribution stands on an unjust basis. I shall explain it thus. The Government do something for the welfare of the people or a section of them, a community or a caste. Now they turn round and say: 'Because you are benefited by the help rendered by us, you are bound to pay this contribution.' This proposal should not be accepted because it will have serious and far-reaching consequences. Therefore I vehemently oppose this measure.

“ Sir, the proposed surcharge on bus fare is also a far reaching measure in its effects on the poor. The common man is asked to pay this tax. Government may say that every citizen is affected by

9th July 1952]

[Sri M. Narayanaswamy]

this surcharge. It is certainly not the case. The well-to-do have their own cars and it is only the ordinary man, the poor man, who travels by bus that is affected by this measure. Therefore this measure is an objectionable one and must be opposed.

“ Sir, I come from Guntur district, which comprises both wet lands and dry lands. I come from the dry part of the district. There are very many issues affecting this part of the district, and the most important among them is the irrigation problem. For the past many years, popular organisations like the Kisan Sabha and others agitated for providing more irrigation facilities and submitted representations to Government. But nothing has been done so far in that direction. For instance in Ongole taluk there are the Gundlakamma and the Musi river projects. In spite of many representations made by the people nothing has been done by the Government. There is also a minor irrigation project called the ‘ Krishna Kommuru ’ Project and this has been brought to the notice of the Government for execution during the last forty years. Even after this Government came into power, two representations were made to them by popular organizations and we hoped that this would be included in this Budget. Unfortunately that is not found in the proposals. I request the Government that this should be included before the end of this session. Other schemes have been taken up and this scheme omitted on the ground that this scheme would benefit only a handful of people. I may point out in this connexion that one Draksharapu Chandramouli has been given 12 thousand acres of land in this taluk although the peasantry of this taluk were agitating for the grant of these lands. The particular gentleman is a merchant in dyes and cloth. He has been allotted this land and added to this a small canal was also dug to supply water to his lands in preference to the above canal. This is very unjust and is highly resented by the people in this area. So, I would request the Government to take up this minor irrigation project.

“ Then there is the problem of the agricultural labourers in the dry parts of the district. For four or five months only in the year they have work in their own villages; during the rest of the months they have to seek labour elsewhere outside their own villages. They have to depend on their own labour in the tobacco cultivation. This is a seasonal occupation and during the rest of the months they have to move about to find work for their existence. Government must tackle this problem as these labourers form the backbone of the population of this area. They are about 40 per cent of the population of the area. In the Budget proposals, Government have not paid any attention to solving the problem of the agricultural labourers and many a Member of this House has raised this point very properly. I hope Government will deal with this problem because this is an acute problem which is agitating the public mind. It is not a question of finding work for them, it is a question affecting their very existence. They are very heavily indebted. Their debts must be cancelled and Government must come forward to grant them long term loans as was suggested by the hon. Lady Member on the other side.

[Sri M. Narayanaswamy]

[9th July 1952]

“ Lastly I submit that the Budget proposals as they stand do not meet the needs of the people. While they were expecting some relief from the burden of taxes, fresh taxes are proposed to be imposed. Therefore, I submit that the proposals for fresh taxation must be opposed.”

* SRI T. GANAPATHY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to support the Budget. Koilpatti, Sankarankoil and Nanguneri taluks of the Tirunelveli district are famine-affected areas. Because there was some rain, famine relief measures have been stopped and the people are suffering for want of drinking water. They have no money to sink wells. And we have no Minister coming from our district to represent our grievances. Because there are two Ministers coming from Coimbatore and one from Ramnad, famine conditions there have been properly attended to. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to send the Army units to this district for sinking wells and thus help the people to get drinking water. Famine Relief measures in those areas must be resumed immediately.

“ For the Manimuthar project our people contributed one crore of rupees. I request Government to set apart at least that one crore of rupees contributed by the people for the completion of that project this year. I understand that investigations on the Keeriar project have been completed. I request the Government to include it in the five-year plan.

“ I come from the southernmost constituency of this State, namely, Palavoor. Of the 17 M.L.As., 15 are Congressmen and of the 7 M.L.Cs. six are Congressmen. In spite of this fact not one member from this district has been included in the Cabinet. Even the Editor of *Kalki* has referred to this in the latest issue of his journal. Another point which I wish to touch upon is the existence of the Legislative Council. Is its existence necessary or not? It is my opinion and I think several hon. Members will agree with me when I say that it is an unwanted and unnecessary impediment. I request hon. Members of the Council itself to move a resolution to the effect that it might be abolished. By doing this we can save a lot of money.

“ There are a number of coastal villages in my constituency and people there have no drinking water. Paravers live in those villages. The women and children walk a distance of two to three miles to bring drinking water. I suggest to the Government that reservoirs may be constructed to supply drinking water to these people. Representations have been made to the Government in this connexion. Even though the Paravers are Christians, they are still in a backward condition. They should be declared as a backward community to enable them to get the concession granted to other backward communities. The palmyrah climbers in my district have been thrown out of employment. Therefore I request Government to declare them as a backward community and extend to them all the concessions that are now shown to the other backward communities. They can be easily identified by a look at their bodies.

9th July 1952]

[Sri T. Ganapathy]

" I join with the hon. Member Sri S. T. Adityan in asking the Government to direct their attention to utilize the surplus water from the channels in Southern Travancore for irrigation in Nanguneri taluk during rainy seasons. If dams are constructed along Nambi river in Nanguneri taluk many acres of land could be cultivated. Recently four lakhs of rupees were spent for the construction of the Sivalaperi tank in Tirunelveli taluk. It was expected that 500 acres would be cultivated by this tank. Even though there was sufficient water for 500 acres, only 47 acres were cultivated. I do not know the reason why the Collector was indifferent to induce the people to cultivate the rest of the area. He must be asked to induce the people to cultivate the rest of the area at least in the coming season.

" I submit to the Government that the railway line from Tirunelveli should be extended up to Cape Comorin. It is a long-felt need. This Government must move the Central Government and see that these two places are connected by rail as early as possible.

" From a heart to heart talk I had with the N.G.Os. I can say that nobody seems to be satisfied with the concessions granted to them by the Government. I request the Government to grant them the Central Government pay scales. I request Government to tax newspaper advertisements and abolish Road Traffic Boards. These will bring in a good lot of money to the Government. With regard to educational facilities afforded in several districts, several lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the construction of buildings especially for technical schools, colleges and basic training schools. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister, who is responsible for so many revolutionary changes, to introduce a revolutionary change in this regard also so that classes can be held under the shade of trees and pandals. By this we can save a lot of money that is wasted on buildings.

" There are a number of students who want to get admission into schools and colleges especially technical colleges. The parents of these students are loitering round the houses of Principals and M.L.As. to influence this or that authority to get admission. In order to avoid this I would suggest to Government to ask the authorities concerned to have a shift system introduced immediately in colleges and schools so that double the number of students that now get the education could be admitted in these colleges. This should be taken up by Government immediately so that parents might be satisfied that their children would get seats in the colleges and schools without any difficulty whatsoever.

" There are a number of tile factories in Tirunelveli district. Most of the labourers in them are agricultural labourers. When these people have no employment after the agricultural season, they go to the factories for work. The factories cannot observe the rules and regulations laid down in the Factories Act. Again, being a cottage industry, they cannot construct big buildings as required by the Factories Act. They may be exempted from the

[Sri T. Ganapathy]

[9th July 1952]

operation of the Act. For the same reason, as it is a cottage industry, I request Government to exempt the factories from payment of sales tax. With these words I support the Budget."

12-30
p.m.

* SRI V. GOVINDASWAMI NAIDU:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the new taxation proposals included in the Budget. Out of the five taxes proposed, three will affect the agriculturists directly and one indirectly. The surcharge on bus fares does not apply to cities like Madras. It means the surcharge is only on the passengers who travel on the mufassal routes, and naturally they will be agriculturists or agricultural labourers. I, therefore, strongly oppose the taxes and request the Government to devise some other method of making up the deficit.

"In this connexion, I wish to say a few words how the agriculturists are helped by the Government. *Gundavarakam* loans are being given by the Government to the agriculturists, and the Tahsildar is responsible for them. Many applications for these loans are pending in the Tahsildar's office unattended to for the last two years. Unless the agriculturist gets the loan in time, he will not be able to undertake his normal agricultural operations. I, therefore, request that applications for *gundavarakam* loans are disposed of early. There is another kind of loan that is being given to the agriculturists through the Industries Department for pump sets. The officers of the Industries Department should go and inspect the land and then recommend the loan to the Collector. Many such loan applications are pending in the Collector's office for more than three years. To get a loan sanctioned, the poor agriculturists have to go to the Collector's office at least a dozen times and this means an expenditure of nearly Rs. 500. Then, Sir, the Agricultural Department is giving loans to the ryots for purchase of oil engines on hire purchase system. This system has been introduced last year and it has not been working efficiently, because the loans they give are in the shape of engines. The department purchases the oil engines from the companies and supplies them to the ryots. If we go and purchase them directly from the companies or dealers, we get them at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent below the rate charged by the Agricultural Department. Whereas we are told that these applications for loans will be disposed of according to priority, in actual practice they are not sanctioned so, except on some recommendations. (At this stage, the Speaker resumed the Chair.) The Agricultural Demonstrators do not come to the aid of agriculturists and demonstrate new methods of agriculture. I, therefore, request the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture to look to these things early and ask the district officers to help the agriculturists instead of doing the salesman's business.

"There is another department, Veterinary Department, which is also intended to help the agriculturists. But, I am sorry to say that the agriculturists do not know where it is and we do not get any help from that department. The department is situated nearly

9th July 1952] [Sri V. Govindaswami Naidu]

30 miles away and is not within the reach of the agriculturists. If a bull is sick, it cannot be taken all this distance and even if it is taken it will collapse somewhere. I, therefore, request that the Veterinary Department should be within the reach of the agriculturists who own cattle. Ours is a country where we have the largest number of cattle and their condition must be improved, and for that the Veterinary Department should be within the reach of the villagers.

“ Sir, I am an agriculturist myself and I am undergoing all these difficulties. Due to the recent rains, some of the lakes were full and overflowing, but no attention was paid to them by the P.W. D. My village is about 20 miles from Madras and I brought this to the notice of the P.W.D. officer in charge of Chingleput, and he said that it was under the charge of the Grow More Food Division. I went to that office and I was told that there were no grants, etc. Now I find that the work has been given to a contractor for Rs. 17,000. I request that all such works in the district must be attended to promptly by the district officers so that we may not be deprived of the irrigation facilities. I am putting all these before you, Sir, as the agriculturists are really suffering a lot. Before the war, the price of oil was Rs. 10 but to-day it is Rs. 60. Every day the merchants raise the prices, but we the agriculturists do not get any increase in the price of paddy.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are still a large number of hon. Members who wish to take part in the discussion. In order to give an opportunity to those Members we will sit in the afternoon also to-day from 3 to 5 p.m.”

* SRI H. SATYANARAYANA DORA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Budget. I am not one of those who ask for more concessions to the N.G.Os., the elementary school teachers and other low paid Government servants and yet ask the Government not to go in for fresh taxation. No Government can survive unless it finds ways and means of raising its revenues especially when the demands for benefits are growing. There are two important rivers, Vamsadhara and Nagavalli, in our district and we have been agitating for a very long time that the waters of these two rivers should be utilized by constructing dams across them. I wish the Hon. Finance Minister had made at least a token grant for construction of these dams. In this connexion, I interviewed the Technical Advisers to the Planning Commission when they visited this State last time and urged on them to include these projects in the Five Year Plan. They said that unless these projects were investigated and their cost estimated, they could not be included in the Five Year Plan. Although we have been agitating for these for a very long time, still no investigation has been made. On the other hand, we have been told not to press for these projects.

“ The original Visakhapatnam district has been bifurcated into Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and there are no proper

[Sri H. Satyanarayana Dora] [9th July 1952]

buildings to house the Government offices in Srikakulam district with the result that the staff are put to great inconvenience. I request the Government to construct new buildings for their offices at least.

"In 1943 we had a terrible cyclone in our district and Government constructed a number of roads under famine relief works. All those roads are now neglected. There are absolutely no communications in our district from village to village. I request the Government to repair these roads.

"In regard to the surcharge on land revenue, I wish to say a few words. I come from a zamin village taken over by the Government. For all the lands in zamin villages taken over by them, the Government have fixed a flat rate of Rs. 14 per acre as assessment and, with the cesses, it comes to about Rs. 18 per acre. It means even a small peasant owning 2 or 3 acres also will be affected by the proposed surcharge. I, therefore, request the Government to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 150 or at least to Rs. 100 so that the poor peasants will not be affected by this surcharge.

"Then, Sir, decontrol of foodgrains has been welcomed by every section of the people. I am sure it will be a success. Regarding the surcharge on bus fares, I would suggest that the bus routes may be auctioned as suggested by some hon. Members, and I am sure it will not only fetch a good amount to the Government, but will also put a stop to the loose talk regarding these bus routes."

12-45
p.m.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR:—"Mr. Speaker. Sir, belonging as I do to the Congress Party I rise to support the Budget.

"The two main planks in the Congress programme are (1) Harijan uplift and (2) Prohibition. I shall take up Harijan uplift first. We have done untold wrongs to the Harijan community. We have subjected them to age-long humiliation, and it is up to us to raise them up as speedily as possible to the level of the advanced sections of our community. It is due to our past conduct that they were denied all amenities of comfort and enjoyment, and so they are remaining in the background in our society. That is why Mahatma ji counselled change of heart on the part of the Hindu community towards the Harijans. We obeyed him, and as a first indication of the change of heart on our part, we threw open the temples to them. But the significance behind the temple entry has been lost at the present moment. Hence I suggest a dynamic programme for the temple entry question which will make a lasting impression on the minds of the Harijan community. I would suggest that a new office of honour should be created in each temple and that office should be held by an educated, pious-minded Harijan. Secondly I would suggest that in temples where the management is carried on by non-hereditary trustees, one or more Harijan trustees should find a place in the committee of trustees, of course taking care that he or they are educated and pious-minded persons.

9th July 1952)] [Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar]

I would also suggest the holding of religious classes for Harijans so that they can get by heart Tiruvachakam, Thevaram and other devotional songs. I would also advocate the forming of Harijans into bhajana parties along with Caste Hindus. They can perform bhajanas at periodical intervals in our temples and emoluments may also be paid to the Harijan members of such parties.

"It is true that we have hindered the progress of the Harijans for a long time. Under the advice of Mahatmaji several concessions have been shown to them. Provision has also been made in the Constitution for special concessions to be shown to the Harijans in the matter of education and public services. But that is limited to a prescribed period. Therefore it is up to us to accelerate the pace of their progress by showing them extraordinary concessions. If there are applications for house-sites from Harijans, they should be complied with immediately and ungrudgingly. If new Harijan hostels are opened they should be recognized at once and grants should be sanctioned without delay. Harijans should be given all facilities to prosecute their studies and all obstacles in their way should be removed.

"If we act on the above lines we would have really changed our heart towards the Harijans and succeeded in raising the level of the Harijans to the level of the advanced communities.

"I shall now come to Prohibition. I am against the abolition of Prohibition. An hon. Member has said that we are not here to legislate for the morals of the people. That is not the right attitude to be taken by a legislator. I would expose the absurdity of such an attitude by citing an example. I may be excused for bringing in such an example. I mean no reflection on any section of our society. Suppose the Government legalises prostitution and levies a fee for the practice of the profession of prostitution. No doubt the coffers of the State would be filled by revenue derived from such an undesirable source. But is it desirable? No, not at all. Therefore I say that we should be against the bringing in of the liquor shops again.

"I shall now come to subjects relating to my constituency. I come from Manamadurai constituency in Ramnad district. The adjoining constituencies are the Sivaganga constituency from which Sri R. V. Swaminathan is coming and the Ramanathapuram constituency which has returned the Hon. Minister in charge of House Rent Control. The western portion of the Sivaganga area adjoins the Periyar tract. The Periyar tract has the advantage of the Periyar irrigation scheme. The Sivaganga taluk area has about 20,000 acres of wet lands, which are dependent on rains. They depend on tanks which are entirely rain-fed. These tanks get dried up in the absence of rains and the crops fail. But at this very juncture there is enough water stored in the Periyar lake for raising second crops in the Periyar area. If that water is made available to the Sivaganga area, this area would be freed from the scare of famine. Hence I suggest that the Periyar scheme may be extended to the Sivaganga area.

[Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar]

[9th July 1952]

“ There is a portion in my constituency which is called ‘ Mangala Nadu ’. It contains about twenty thousand acres of wet lands which are irrigated by rain-fed tanks. Once there was a channel for irrigation which had its source from the Vaigai river. Due to the indifference of the zamindars who were at the helm of affairs in the past, the channel was not properly cared for but was allowed to be silted up. Now it has completely disappeared beyond all recognition. So this part is frequently subjected to famine. I would therefore request that this channel be re-excavated and Mangala Nadu freed from the scourge of famine.

“ I shall now refer to a tank repair work in my constituency. There is an irrigation tank called Pooyendi tank. It is one of the biggest tanks in the area and it had a very good kalingula which served as an outlet of the tank. A large volume of water has been coming through the feeder channel proceeding from the Vaigai river. The kalingula was washed away by floods. The result is that the tank does not get enough supply, and a large portion of the ayacut of the tank is left uncultivated. Therefore, I request that the kalingula may be rebuilt. The ryots of the locality pray that this kalingula may be rebuilt and I hope that their request would be complied with.

“ In this connexion I want to mention another point. It seems there is a scheme under the contemplation of Government to divert the Vaigai water to Tirumangalam taluk. This will diminish the supply of water to the tract east of Madurai. Therefore, the ryots of that locality request that any such scheme should be started only after their complaints and representations have been heard.

“ Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of all hon. Members that when we go back to our constituencies after this Budget session, we will have a cold reception from the people because of the proposed taxation measures. So to justify ourselves we should be prepared to submit ourselves voluntarily to a tax on our salaries. Then we can say to our constituencies ‘ Look here, we have ourselves submitted to a voluntary tax. That shows that there is necessity for taxation to push through our irrigation schemes. So please reconcile yourselves to the present state of affairs and help the Government.’ With these words I conclude my speech.”

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. The Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister was very unsatisfactory. It is couched in a language of frustration which sweeps through many portions of the statement.

“ Now, Sir, I should like to submit, as regards the working of the Prohibition Act, which is a black spot in our administration, that it is not at all effective. Time and again during conversations, Congressmen have admitted that the policy of Prohibition is not sound. From my own district there are nine Congress members

9th July 1952]

[Sri S. S. Kolkebail]

who have been returned on the Congress ticket. Of them, five are eminent lawyers, one is a Managing Director of a Scheduled Bank and the other one was an honorary magistrate for over nine years. The eighth man is Mr. Easwara, who has been a Member of the Legislature for about fifteen years. All these gentlemen had been saying, of course, outside the legislature, that Prohibition should be repealed. They are also of the opinion that toddy is a good beverage. In my own district of South Kanara, Prohibition offences are on the increase. I say without fear of contradiction that thousands of bottles of liquor are illegally imported daily from Goa. On that account about two crores worth of money is lost. Whatever may be the vigilance of the police or Prohibition guards, this evil cannot be stopped. In this connexion, let me not forget to point out that even the Maginot line had been by-passed. Hence it is difficult, Sir, to block this line of traffic from Goa to South Kanara. My submission is, the earlier the Prohibition is removed the better.

“ Further, Sir, when a legislation is brought forward, it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the interest of those who are likely to be affected by that measure. What have the Government done to alleviate the distress caused to thousands of tappers who have been deprived of their normal occupations due to Prohibition? In my own district there are four lakhs of toddy tappers who had been living all these years on practically nothing. The other day, while addressing the dhobies, Rajaji advised them not to keep away from their hereditary occupations without alternative work. Further, my submission is that in my constituency, where the tapper community is in a majority, the tappers have absolutely no avocation, though statistically, whenever we ask the concerned department, they say that they have started a jaggery depot or a co-operative society here and a co-operative society there. As a matter of fact, no employment has been given to these people and it is this unemployment that is causing great hardship to these poor people. Whenever a State wants to legislate and bring about social reform by legislation or wants to promote temperance by legislation, it is the duty of that State to see that the people affected by that legislation are given proper employment. Then only it can be called a Welfare State. Further, I repeat, Sir, that this Prohibition policy is a failure; it should not be forced upon the people who do not want it. Most of the people say they do not want this law at all. The recent election results also should have been an eye-opener to the Congress members, and this was felt by the last Congress Ministry; even the Hon. Mr. Shetty, and the Ex-Finance Minister Mr. Gopala Reddi had stated either in this or in the other House that the Prohibition policy of the Government required reconsideration. The other Ministers also have stated that the earlier it was repealed the better it would be. Of course, they clothed their statements in such a cautious language that they would not be taken to task by the orthodox Congress people. Even Rajaji himself, though he decried himself as a

[Sri S. S. Kolkebail]

[9th July 1952]

fanatical Prohibitionist, in a speech delivered by him to the Madras University Students in 1948 on the occasion of the Annual Convocation, stated—

‘It should be remembered that what is made compulsory automatically induces a distaste. If you wish boys and girls to develop a permanent and unreasonable dislike of anything, make that subject a compulsory subject. If you wish that they develop a willingness and a capacity to appreciate good literature such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha, or Shakespeare or the Bible, for God’s sake, I would say to the educationists, “do not make the study of the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha or Shakespeare or the Bible compulsory in the school.”’

This argument of his with regard to education applies *mutatis mutandis* to the Prohibition policy also. You cannot catch the offending people in almost all the liquor cases; you cannot get enough witnesses to prove their offence. That is the difficulty experienced by the Prohibition officers. I, therefore, submit, Sir, once again that the earlier this Prohibition Act is removed from the Statute Book, the better. If you do not want to remove the law from the Statute Book, you may at least extend licences to tap toddy which is after all a good beverage and a good substitute for food, and is not at all harmful or bad either hygienically or otherwise.

“Now I wish to say a few words about my district of South Kanara. I come from a constituency, viz., Brahmawar, which is entirely a rural constituency, consisting of 76 villages. There is absolutely no road communication *inter se*. During my election campaign, I had to go from village to village walking all along. The constituency is about 23 by 30 miles and I had to take a circuitous route from one village to another, for want of proper road facilities. I, therefore, submit that immediate steps should be taken to improve road facilities in my district and specially in my constituency. Somehow or other I find that there is a step-motherly treatment meted out to my district. The reason perhaps is that this Madras State has been governed all along either by Tamilians or by my Andhra friends. All Budget proposals were made for the benefit of either of the Andhra districts or of the Tamil districts; all Prime Ministers were either Andhra or Tamil or Andhra-cum-Tamil. All the important portfolios were always held by Andhra or Tamil gentlemen. If a Finance Minister was a Tamilian, then the Public Works Minister was an Andhra or *vice versa*. Again, somehow or other, all the important institutions, medical, educational, etc., are on this side of the Western Ghats; we on the West Coast are not given any Medical or Engineering Colleges. Again, to the east of the Western Ghats, you find three Universities, the Annamalai University, the Madras University and the Andhra University, but none either in Malabar or South Kanara. Similarly you find four or five medical colleges and four or five engineering colleges only in the Andhra and Tamil districts.

“In Malabar and South Kanara not a single vocational institution has been opened in spite of various representations made by us. All this is because of the fact that the State administration

9th July 1952]

[Sri S. S. Kolkebail]

has been in the hands of these people for a long time. It is being stated that there is some difference between the Andhra and Tamil friends, but so far as booty is concerned, they divide equally. They are spending crores and crores of rupees on irrigation projects in these districts, but as regards Malabar and South Kanara, they are not willing to take up even minor irrigation schemes, although recently they have spent a little on them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not touched even the fringe of the several problems facing South Kanara district, as the time allotted to me is quite insufficient for the purpose."

* SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—“ సవాళి, ఈ రెండు

టూల్ వెసుకబడిన ప్రాంతానను, వెసుకబడిన ప్రజలను, వెసుకబడియన్న రైతాంగాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు తగినంత మొత్తము కేటాయించలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఇప్పటికే రైతుపై బ్రహ్మాండమైన పన్నుభారము విధింపబడియన్నది. ఈ రైతు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎన్నో విధాల, ఎన్నో రకాల పన్నులను చెల్లింపకోవలసి యున్నది. మునిసిపాలిటీలలో బండ్లకు పన్ను యిచ్చుకోవాలి. స్థానిక సంస్థలకు నెకు పన్ను, చెరుకు పన్ను ఇచ్చుకోవాలి. జిల్లాలో ఏ అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమం జరిగినా, దాని ఖర్చుగూడ రైతు నెత్తిమీదనే పడుతుంది. రైతు ఓట్లు యిచ్చి రాజ్యంగము సాధించాలి. రైతు దున్ని మనకు తిండి పెట్టాలి. పన్ను భారముతో ఈ రైతు కృంగి కృశించి పోతున్నాడు. ఇట్టి రైతులైన యింకా హెచ్చు పన్నులు గవర్నమెంటువారు వేయడమనేది చాలా విచారకరం. మూలిగే నక్కలైన తాటిపండు పడినట్లు యిప్పుటికే పన్నులు చెల్లించలేక అని మొరపెట్టుకుంటున్న రైతుపై ఈ అదనపు పన్నులు వేయడం అన్యాయమని సమయంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రములోని ప్రజలలో హెచ్చు పన్నులు చెల్లించుకుంటున్న వారు రైతులే అయినప్పటికీ ఆ రైతులు నివసించు గామీలు చూడండి. అజ్ఞానంతోను, అవిద్యతోను, అనారోగ్యంతోను నిండి యున్న ఈ గ్రామాలపట్ల ప్రభుత్వము కొంత శ్రద్ధవహించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎంత నేపటికినీ పట్టుపు సౌకర్యాలమీద డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టడం న్యాయంకాదు. భోగ లాలసురై పట్టువాసపు ప్రజలు పరభాగ్యవ జీవులుగా తయారవడం మంచిదికాదు. పక్షివాసపు ప్రజల ధీమానికై, సౌభాగ్యనికై, గ్రామాలలోని రైతులను, సామాన్య ప్రజలను రైతు కూలీలను, నిర్బంధించి పన్నులు వసూలుచేసి పట్టుములలో ఖర్చుపెట్టడం న్యాయమా అని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. అనాడినుంచి కాంగ్రెసు మహా సంస్థ గాంధీ మహాత్ముని ఆధ్వర్యం కింద దేశసౌభాగ్యము, గ్రామ సౌభాగ్యము పైననే ఆధారపడియున్నదని ఎలుగెత్తి చాటుచూపుండేది. దేశాభివృద్ధి అంటే గ్రామాభివృద్ధి అని మహాత్మాజీ చెప్పుతూ ఉండేడివారు. పట్టువాసాలలో ప్రజలు గుమికూడక తిరిగి గ్రామాలకుపోయి, గ్రామీణులలో అకాక్షపము తొలగించుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెను అని ఆయన మనకు సచ్చమెటుకూ పుండేడివాడు. కాని నేటి పరిస్థితులు గమనించండి రానురాను పల్లెపట్లు నివాసయోగ్యముగా పుండడములేదు. ప్రజలు పట్టుపు జీవితమే నయమని పల్లెలువదలివేస్తున్నారు. పల్లెలలో చూచినట్లయితే ఎవ్వరైనా సౌకర్యాలు లేకుండా యున్నవి. ఇటువంటి విపరీత పరిస్థితులు మనము అరికట్టకపోయినట్లైతే దేశం సాంస్కృతికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను ఇశర రంగాలలోను ఎన్నో విధాల చెబ్బి తింటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. దేశానికి గ్రామవాసి అనే రైతు పట్టుకొచ్చు అని మనము ఈనాడు హృదయపూర్వకముగా విశ్వసించాలి అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [9th July 1952]

“మా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు చూడండి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా కోస్తా జిల్లాలలోని మా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు చాలా వెనుకబడిన ప్రదేశాలు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో విద్య తక్కువ. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న అమాయక ప్రజలకు ఇతర సౌకర్యాలు గూడా చెప్పుకోలేకవి లేవు. ఈ జిల్లాలలోని కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలు విజస్సీ ప్రాంతాలు, ఈ ప్రదేశములలో ముఖ్యంగా సాలూరు తాలూకా నా నియోజకవర్గం ఒరిగ్నా రాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దు. ఇక్కడ గడబ, సవర, డోంబులు, కొండకోయలు, శబరులు మొదలగువారు నివసిస్తూ ఉంటారు. వారు చాలా అమాయకులు. విజస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో సరిఅయిన సౌకర్యాల సౌకర్యాలు లేని కారణంచేత వారు విజస్సీలలో సంపాదించుకొనే వస్తువులను ఇతర ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు తేలికగా అందుచూటు చేయలేకపోతున్నారు. విజస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఎక్కువైన చిన్న చిన్న నదులు, వీరులు ఉన్నాయి. కాని ఈ జలాధారాలలో ప్రవహించే నీటిని వ్యవసాయానికి ఉపయోగించుటకు ఎటువంటి సదుపాయాలు చేయబడుతు లేదు. అధికావారోత్పత్తి చేయించటానికి విజస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో చాలా అవకాశం ఉన్నది. కాని ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడంలేదని తెలియజేయుటకు చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను. పోడు కాల్యవద్దన్నారు, చెట్టు కొట్టవద్దన్నారు.. వీరి జీవిత బృతి కష్టముగాయండి, ఒరిగ్నా రాష్ట్రానికి, తేయాకు తోటలకు వల్లపోతున్నారు. వీరు ఎదుకంటి, చూవిడి, పెంకండి, తోప, చింతపెక్కులు ఉడక బెట్టి తింటూవున్నారు. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు, రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలవలెనే చాలా వెనుకబడిఉన్న ప్రాంతాలు. కొద్దికాలం క్రితం వరకు ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలు కలిసి ఒక జిల్లాగానే ఉండేదివి. కొన్ని రాజకీయ కారణాల చేతనే మరొక ఆధిప్రాయంతోనే పూర్వమున్న విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాగా విభజించబడింది. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా అనే ఒక కొత్త జిల్లాను ఏర్పాటు చేశారుగాని అక్కడ జిల్లా అధికారుల ఆఫీసులు ఉండుటకు బిల్డింగులు కట్ట లేదు. ఆఫీసులు పెట్టుటకు భవనములు లేకుండా అధికారులు ఏ విధంగా తమ కార్యకలాపాలను సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించగలరో ఆలోచించగోరాను. జిల్లాను విభజించడంలో గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాజకీయ కారణాలకే ప్రాధాన్యమిచ్చారు కాని, ఇతర విధాలవచ్చే కష్టముఖాలను, ఇబ్బందులను గుర్తించలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఇరిగేషన్ సౌకర్యాలను కలుగజేయడంలోగూడా గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు విశాఖ పట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాల వట్ల ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధగూడవహించలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో 18 ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు అమలు జరుపుటకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విషయమై అనేక పర్యాయములు గత ప్రభుత్వంవారికి, డిప్ ఇంజనీరుగారికి, ఎక్జిక్యూటివ్ ఇంజనీరుగారికి, అసిస్టెంటు ఇంజనీర్లకు మనవి చేసుకున్నాము. కాని ఎటువంటి ఫలితము కలుగలేదు. నా నియోజకవర్గములో వేగవంతి రిజర్వాయిరు, చూమిడిపల్లి, మక్కువ, మురాపాడు పరిశీలన జరుపబడే నిలువజేయబడ్డాయి. ఒక కానీకూడ ఈ బడ్జెట్టులో భవహరించలేదు. మా జిల్లాలో చాలా ప్రాంతం ఇంత కాలం జమీందారీప్రాంతంగా ఉంటూ ఉండేది. ఆ ప్రాంతపు జమీందారులలో ఒకరుగా ఉండే విజయనగరం మహారాజా సాహెబ్ గారుకూడా ఇక్కడే ఉన్నారు. నా పీరియాలో జయపురం, బొబ్బిలి, సాలూరు, వెముడు వల్లూరు, పాచిపెంట, ఆంధ్ర జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలే కాకుండా అనేకమంది మొఖాసాదార్లు, ఈనాందార్లు అక్కడ ఉన్నారు. ఈ జమీందారులు, మొఖాసాదార్లు, ఈనాందార్లు రైతులను అనేక విధాల ఇబ్బందుల వాలుచేస్తున్నారు. జమీందారీ రద్దు వట్లము అమలు చేయబడుచున్నప్పటికీ, వారు వేదరైతులను ఖాములనుంచి

9th July 1952] [Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora]

శక్తినిచ్చేయటకు ఎక్స్ విధాల ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. బంజరు ప్రాంతాలను జమీందారులు ఇదివరలో ఎక్కువో ఇతరులకు పట్టాలిచ్చివేసికట్టు కాగితాలు సృష్టిస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా 1937 వ సంవత్సరంలో మొదటి కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసే నిమిత్తం ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేసిన తరువాతనుంచి జమీందారులు ఈ విధంగా బంజరు భూములను చాటునా, మాటునా అన్యాయక్రాంతం చేస్తున్నారనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. అప్పటినుంచి జమీందారులు, జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని జలాశయాలును వి విధంగాను దాగుచేయించుట లేదు. అనేక చెరువులు, పంట కాలువలు పూడిపోయినాయి. వాటికింద ఉండేటటువంటి ఆయకట్టు భూమిలో చాలాభాగము వ్యవసాయముచేయుటకు వీలులేని పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి. కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవచ్చి జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసిన తరువాతవైన ఈ జలాధారాలను దాగుచేయిస్తారని ఆశించాము. కాని గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు అటువంటి విధంగా వర్తించలేదు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా మా విశ్వాసపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలపట్ల తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపించలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Investigation చేసిన స్క్రీములనుకూడా ఈ సంవత్సరం అమలు జరుపుటలేదని మా జిల్లాలనుంచి మాకు జాబులు వస్తున్నవి. ఈ విధంగా పరీక్షింపబడి నిర్ధంగా ఉన్న స్క్రీములనైనా అమలు జరుపుట నిలిపివేయడం ప్రజలలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి కలుగజేస్తోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలవలెనే కొండలతోను, అడవులతోను నిండియున్న ఈ ప్రాంతాలపట్ల ప్రభుత్వం ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ వహించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. మా విశ్వాసపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఇదివరకువచ్చిన షేమములను జ్ఞాపకముంచుకొని ఇకనుండు తేమములు సంభవించకుండా తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యిల్లు కాలిన తరువాత నూతులు వీయడముకు ప్రయత్నించకండి. ఇదివరలో జస్టిస్ పార్టీ వారు ఈ రాష్ట్రాన్ని పరిపాలించిన రోజులనుంచీకూడా మా విశ్వాసపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు ఆశ్రద్ధ చేయబడినవి. మేము ఆ రోజులలో బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీని విలపరచినందువల్ల జస్టిస్ పార్టీ వారు మా జిల్లాలలోని ప్రజలకోరికల పట్ల ఆశ్రద్ధచూపినారు. ఆ తరువాత వచ్చిన కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా మా జిల్లాలపట్ల శ్రద్ధ చూపలేదు. ఎన్ని ప్రభుత్వములు మారినా మా జిల్లా పరిస్థితులు యథాతథంగానే ఉన్నవి. ఒక దమ్మిడికూడా ఇంతవరకు అమ్మకం నానకం విన ఖర్చుచేయకపోవడం అన్యాయమని మరల మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా విద్యావిషయకంగానూ చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నది. మా జిల్లాలో మొత్తము 18 హైస్కూలులు మాత్రం ఉన్నాయి. మా పాఠశాల హైస్కూలుకు ఇంతవరకు మంచి విల్లింగులు లేవు. ఇదివరకయే 1937 వ సంవత్సరంలోనే శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి మనవి చేసియున్నాము. గత ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కూడా అనేక పర్యాయాలు విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. ఒక పర్యాయము వెనుకటి మంత్రి వర్గంలో ఆర్థిక శాఖామూల్యలుగా ఉండిన శ్రీ బెజవాడ గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు మా పాఠశాలకు శంఖుస్థాపన జేయటకువచ్చి అనేక రాజకీయ కార్యములవల్ల హైస్కూలు సంకుస్తాపన జెయ్యకుండా వెడలిపోయినారు. వారు దాని విషయము ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదని చెప్పుటకు విచారంగా ఉన్నది.

“చుట్టుపట్ల పెద్దపట్టణాలు తనసంఖ్యగలవి. పంచాయితీలుగా శుంట్టాశుండగా మా పాఠశాల పట్టణాన్ని మునిసిపాలిటీగా మార్చినారు. అయినా అక్కడ సరైన వసతులు కల్పించలేదు. మంచి నీటివసతులు సరిగాలేవు. ఈ గ్రామాన్ని మునిసిపాలిటీగా చేయ

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [9th July 1952]

డంలాకూడా కొన్ని రాజకీయకారణాలే ప్రాముఖ్యం వహించినాయి. హద్దు పన్నులు యిచ్చుకొనలేక, మునిసిపాలిటీని రద్దుపరచమని స్పెషల్ ఆఫీసరు ప్రాప్త పరు చెయ్యమని మనవి జేసుకున్నారు.

“మా నాలూరులో ఒక రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీ ఉన్నది. ఆ డిస్పెన్సరీకి చుట్టుపట్ల ఉన్న విజన్సీ, కొండప్రాంతములనుంచి రోగులు నిత్యం వస్తూ ఉంటారు. కాని అక్కడ సరి అయిన సౌకర్యములులేని కారణంచేత రోగులకు సరిగా వైద్యముచేయటం వీలుపడుటలేదు. కాబట్టి ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీని వెంటనే అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని హాస్పిటలును తమ ఆధీనమునందుంచుకొనవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మా మునిసిపల్ వాటర్ సప్లయ స్కీముకుగాను కొన్నివేల రూపాయలను నేను ఫిట్టకమునుపు ప్రోగుచేసినారు. దీనికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంత సహాయము చేసి మంచిచిటి సరఫరా స్కీమును వెంటనే ఆమలు జరిపించగోర్రాను.

“మంత్రివర్గమువారు నేనుపైన తెలిపిన విషయములపై తగినంత శ్రద్ధవహించవలసినదని కోరు ఒకరిద్దరుతప్ప మంత్రులు ఈ విషయాలు ఎరుగురు. యీ బడ్జెటును బలపరచుచున్నాను.”

1-15
p.m.

SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHARAJU:—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రస్తుతము మన ముందుపెట్టిన ఈ బడ్జెటు విమాత్రము పురోగమన మార్గాన్ని సూచించుట, లేదుగదా, అసలు ఇండియా రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలో వివరించిన విధంగా direct principles వైన సంతృప్తిపరచుటకు ప్రయత్నించలేదు. రాజ్యాంగములో సూచించిన డైరెక్టు principles లో విశ్వర్యము కొండరుచేతులలో కుప్పకూడే విధానాన్ని ప్రతిఘటిస్తూ ఉత్పత్తిసాధనాలన్నీ సమాజవరం చేయాలనీ, భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేయాలనీ వివరించబడిందికాని యీ బడ్జెటులో అలాంటి వద్దతులు వీచియున్నా ఆనుసరించబడలేదు. అందుకు ఇది రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములోని ప్రాథమిక సిద్ధాంతాలనే ఉల్లంఘించే అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకమైన బడ్జెటు అని నేను చెబుతున్నాను.

“రెండవది ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయం పెరగగలందులకు ఈ బడ్జెటులో సర్ చార్జ్ అనే రెజిస్ట్రాటుకు ప్రజలమీద వేయగలందులకు సూచించబడియున్నది. ఈ సర్ చార్జ్ విషయంలో ప్రతి రైతున్నూ యాభైరూపాయలు శిస్తుకట్టే వేదరైతులమీదకూడా వేస్తారని సూచించబడ్డది. గనుక ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రభుత్వవృష్టివాంఛనీయంకాదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆరు, ఏడు, ఎకరాల కలిగియున్నటువంటి కోస్తా జిల్లారైతులుగూడా సాధారణంగా యాభైరూపాయలవరకూ శిస్తు చెల్లించుదురు. ఈ రైతులు సాధారణంగా వేదరైతాంగమునకు చెందినవారు. ఇటువంటి వేదరైతులమీద అసలు పంట ఖర్చులు వస్తారా చూచుకుంటే పండినపంటయే గిట్టుబాటు కాకుండా, కుటుంబహోదాకే నానావర్ధాలు పడుతూవుంటే ఈ సర్ చార్జ్ వేయడం అనేది చాలా అన్యాయమని చెప్పగలను. నూరు రూపాయలు వైబెడేశిస్తుకట్టేవారిమీద ఈ పన్నును విధించిననూ అంత కష్టతరంకాదు. ధరలు అసలే పెరిగిపోయి ప్రజలు కుటుంబఖర్చులకు తొഴలేకుండా ఉండేరోజులలో అసలు ఈ పన్నును పూర్తిగా వీడప్రజలవైనవేస్తే చాగుండదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో 24 మైసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములున్నవి. వీటిలో ఒకదానివైనను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇంతవరకూ తలపెట్టకచాలా నిర్లక్ష్యభావమును చూపుచున్నారు. దీనికి కారణము నాకు అర్థంకావడంలేదు. మా జిల్లాలో నీటి సౌకర్యాలు లేక పంటలు సరిగాపండక ప్రజలు చాలా వీడప్రతిభానికెవచ్చి అష్టకష్టాలకు గురి

9th July 1952] [Sri K. V. S. Padmanabharaju]

యగుచున్నారు. ఇదేకాకుండా ఇప్పుడు ప్రస్తుత ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టిన ఈ సర్వార్థీ
ఈ పేజ ప్రజాసేవకు ఖరీదైనది స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ప్రజలకు ఎవ్వరినైనా పంట
సహాయము ప్రభుత్వం చేయకపోతే ప్రజలు చాలా నిరుత్సాహము చెందుతారు. అందు
వల్ల నేను ఒక మనవిచేయదలచాను. మా జిల్లాలో అనేకమైన విజిటానువలు
మొదలైనవి నీటిపనులకు ఉపయోగమైనవి ఉన్నవి. ఈ కాలువలు నీరుపారుదల సరి
గాలేక చెడియన్నవి. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో పెద్దపెద్ద చెరువులు ఉన్నవి. అందులో
పొట్నూరు చెరువు చాలా పెద్ద చెరువు. ఈ చెరువుకు యిప్పటికి నువారు ఇరువది
సంవత్సరములుగా మరమ్మత్తులేదు. ఇకన్నియు వాగుచేయించిన ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయా
భివృద్ధికి సానుభూతిగా ఉండగలవు. ఇంతకు పూర్వము ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రివర్గము
వారు ఈ జిల్లా ఇరిగేషన్ విషయమై యేమియు శ్రద్ధలేసుకొననందున ప్రజలచాలా
నిరాశచెందియున్న కారణంచేత గతఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమీద పూర్తిగా
అధిమానంపోయి ప్రజలు నిరుత్సాహభరితులైరి. ఇందువలననే గత ఎన్నికలలో
కాంగ్రెసు పూర్తిగా ఓటమి అయింది. ఆ కారణంవల్లనే ఒక కాంగ్రెసు అభ్యర్థి కూడా
గెలువ లేకపోయినాడు. ఈ ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెసు పరాజయానికి గత మంత్రివర్గమే
బాధ్యులని చెప్పుచున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలనుండి ఒక్క కాంగ్రెసు అభ్యర్థి కూడా ప్రజలచే
ఎన్నుకోబడనందున శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మా జిల్లా ప్రజలమీద వారికున్న ఆగ్ర
హము ఈ విధముగా ఒక్క ఇరిగేషన్ స్క్రీముకూడా అభివృద్ధిలోనికి తీసుకొనిరా
కుండా వెల్లిడించుచున్నారా అని నేను వారిని, వారిమంత్రివర్గంవారిని కూడా అడుగు
తున్నాను. ఆ విచారము విమీలకకరమేదు. K.L.P. పార్టీవారు సహాయము
చేస్తున్నది. వారు సానుభూతికి ఇప్పటికైనను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అమలులోకి తీసు
కొని రాదలచిన పంచవర్తప్రణాళికలో ఈ జిల్లాలో ఉన్న మైసరీ ఇరిగేషన్ స్క్రీములు
చేర్చించమని నేను హృదయపూర్వకముగా వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక మీదట నైనను
ప్రస్తుత కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం మా జిల్లా ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి తగుమైనటువంటి
ఇరిగేషన్ సౌకర్యాలు చేస్తేగాని ప్రజాభిమానమును పొందలేరని నేను వక్కాణించిచెబు
తున్నాను.

“రెండవది విద్యాభివృద్ధికింద నూటదైబై అయిదు లక్షలు కేటాయించారు.
పేద ప్రజలలో ఆసగా కార్మిక వర్గమునకు చెందినవారిలో సాధారణమైన విద్యకూడా
ఉండదు. వారికి విద్యావృద్ధికి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరు
చున్నాను.

“మా తాలూకా హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ అయిన శృంగవరపుకోటలో ఉన్న హాస్పిటల్ లో
చికిత్సకుగాను వచ్చినవారికి తగు సౌకర్యాలు లేక చాలా ఇబ్బందిపడుతున్నారు. ఈ
శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకా విజిన్స్ ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్నది. ఎటుచూచిననూ యాభై
మైళ్లవరకూ తగుమైనటువంటి చికిత్సలయాలలేవు. ఈ విజిన్స్ ప్రాంతంవారు సరియైన
చికిత్సకోరకు ఈ శృంగవరపుకోట హాస్పిటల్ కు మాత్రమే రావలసియున్నది. చుట్టు
పట్ల పదిహేను మైళ్లకు ఒక గ్రామం ఉండుటచేత ఈ విజిన్స్ ప్రాంతపు ప్రజలు అనేకమైన
వ్యాధులకు గురియై చికిత్సాసౌకర్యాలు లేక నానాఅవస్థలు పడుచున్నారు గనుక
ఈ శృంగవరపుకోట హాస్పిటల్ హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ హాస్పిటల్ గా మార్చవలసిందని ఆక్కడి
ప్రజలు మంత్రిగారికి ఒక మెమోరాండముకూడా పంపియన్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో
ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధపాించి ఈ సహాయం ప్రజలకు చేయగలండులకు శ్రీ రాజ
గోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri K. V. S. Padmanabharaju] [9th July 1952]

“తర్వాత య్.జి.ఓ. ల సౌకర్యాల విషయంలో నేను ఒక మాట చెప్పడం
చాను. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రానికి వెన్నెముక పంటివారైన ఈ య్.జి.ఓ. లకు తగు
సౌకర్యాలు చేయవలెను. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో అహార ధాన్యముల ధరలు పెరగడం
వల్ల వారికి మృత్యువంటి జీతములు కుటుంబ పోషణకు గూడా చాలకుండా పిల్లాజెల్లాతో
నానా అవస్థలు పడుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ పోషణలో నుండు ఈ య్.జి.ఓ. లు చాలా
భాగము చాలా హీనస్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. వీరు జీతాలు వృద్ధిచేయమని ఎన్ని మనఃఫల
యిచ్చిననూ ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించినట్లు లేదు. అడగగా, అడగగా వీరి పిల్లలకు
మాత్రం విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు, హాస్పిటల్ సౌకర్యాలు మాత్రం ఇటీవల చేసియున్నారు.
కాని ఇవి చాలా తక్కువ. ఇదివరకు నెంట్రల్ వే కమీషన్ వారు చేసిన సిఫార్సుల ననుసరించి
వారికి జీతాలు అభివృద్ధిచేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో నేను ఇంకొక
విషయం మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. తాండ్లను సిద్ధాంతాల ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు
ఎవరైనను అయిదువందల రూపాయలకన్న మించిన జీతము తీసుకొనగూడదని చెప్ప
గోరుతున్నాను. ఈనాడు రాష్ట్ర గవర్నరు, ముఖ్య మంత్రిలు మొదలగు పొందా
దేశము పాలించుచున్న ప్రెసిడెంట్లవరకు జీతాలు హెచ్చుగా తీసుకొనుచున్నారు.
గనుక ప్రభుత్వం మీద ఆధారపడియుండు ఈ య్.జి.ఓ. కక్ష ముఖాలను గమనించి
ప్రభుత్వంవారు దాక్షిణ్యభావంచూపి నెంట్రల్ వే కమీషన్ చేసిన సిఫార్సుల ప్రకారం
వారి జీతములను వృద్ధిచేయగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక బస్సు చార్జీల విషయంలో ఈనాడు ఎక్కువగా ప్రయాణం చేసేవారు
మధ్య తరగతికి చెందినవారు, కూలీలు అని మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోమని
మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అసలే ధరలు పెరిగినందువల్ల ముఖ్యంగా వీరు బస్సు చార్జీలు
ఇచ్చుకోలేక చాలా కష్టతరముగా ప్రయాణంచేస్తున్నాడు. ఇది సమయంలో ప్రభు
త్వంవారు బస్సు చార్జీలు అదనంగా మైలుకు ఒక ప్రామాణికముగా హెచ్చుచేయ దల
చారు. ఈ అదనపు చార్జీ సక్రమంగా వసూలుచేయడం అనేది ప్రభుత్వంవారు
అలోచించవలసిన విషయం. ఈ సొమ్ము ముఖ్యంగా పెట్టుబడిదారులకు, వారికన్న
ముందు బస్సు మేనేజిమెంటులో ఉన్నవారికి లాభంచే వీలుకలుగటానికి సావకాశం
యిస్తున్నది. ఇది ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించవలసిన విషయం. అదనపు చార్జీ
వేయడంపై ఈ మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజలను ఒత్తిడిచేసి వసూలుచేసి వారిని బాధపెట్ట
కుండా, వేద ప్రజానీకం మీద ఈ అధిక భారమును మోపకుండా ఆసలు తీసి వేస్తేనే
వాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“నేను మా జిల్లాలో నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు చెబు
తున్నాను. భిమునిపట్నం, శృంగవరపుకోట నా నియోజకవర్గానికి చెందియున్నవి. ఈ
నియోజకవర్గంలో నుమారు యాభై గ్రామాలున్నవి. ఈ గ్రామాలు ముఖ్యంగా
మెట్ట ప్రదేశాలు గనుక వాణిజ్యరకపోకలకు రోడ్ల సౌకర్యాలు బాగాగా లేక ప్రజలు
చాలా కష్టపడుతున్నారు. ఈ గ్రామాలన్నియు వృద్ధిలోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చుట చాలా
అవసరమైయున్నది. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గ్రామాభివృద్ధి స్కీముక్రింద ఈ గ్రామాల
అభివృద్ధికొరకు తగిన రోడ్లు మొదలగు సౌకర్యాలు త్వరలో వేయించవలసిందిగా
కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ భిమునిపట్నం పెద్ద వాణిజ్య సెంటరు అయినందు
వల్లనూ, వేరే పంటగాని, సాగుగాని లేకుండున ప్రజలు చుట్టుపట్ల గ్రామాలనుంచి
రాగలండులకు రోడ్ల సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరు
చున్నాను.

9th July 1952] [Sri K. V. S. Padmanabharaju]

“ గత ఎన్నికలకు ముందు అనగా 1950 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఆర్థిక మర్పుతిగా యన్న శ్రీ బెజవాడ గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ ఆలమండ ని మూజకవర్గంలో పర్యటన చేస్తూ ఒక మహాసభ జరిపారు. ఆ మహాసభకు మా నియోజకవర్గంలోవున్న ప్రజలందరిని హాజరుకాగలందులకు ఆహ్వానాలుగూడా పంపాయి. ఆ సభకు హాజరైన ప్రజలకు మా నియోజకవర్గమునకు సంబంధించిన గంటికొండ రిజర్వాయరును కట్టిపాపని హామీ యిచ్చారు. అప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికల ముందువచ్చి వాగ్దానమిచ్చియున్నారు. ప్రస్తుత బడ్జెటులో చూడగా ఆ రిజర్వాయరు గురించేమీ లేదు. ఇంతవరకూ ఆ రిజర్వాయరు విషయమే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకున్నట్లు కన్పించదు. ఇంచే కాకుండా కొత్తవలసనుంచి భీమసింగి అనే గ్రామం మీదుగా విజయనగరం వెళ్ళి రోడ్డుకి గోస్తని నదిమీద కట్టకట్టుటకు రెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు శాంక్షనుచేశారు. ఇంతవరకు ఒక ఇంజనీయరుగాని ఒక ప్లానుగాని విదీయనూ కనబడలేదు. పోలే చోడవరం, శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకాలకు మొత్తంగా పనికీవచ్చే అరండేవ కట్టుకుగాను నాలుగులక్షల రూపాయలు అంచనాలుగూడా వేయబడిందని విన్నాను. అందుచేతనే ఈ రోజున శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకా ప్రజలు కొన్ని సంవత్సరాల క్రిందటనే ఆ రిజర్వాయరు కట్టబోతున్నారని వాగుకావాలని అంటున్నారు. చోడవరం తాలూకానుంచి వచ్చిన అభ్యర్థి గంగు నాయుడుగారుకూడా ఆ విషయమే చెప్పారు. దీని క్రింద ఆంధ్ర వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి రాగలుగు అవకాశమున్నది. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ఈ రిజర్వాయరు త్వరలో నిర్మించుటకు విర్వాట్లు చేయవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“ ఇంచే కాకుండా మా జిల్లాలో గోస్తని నది జలం వినియోగించుటకొరకు ఒక ప్రాజెక్టు కట్టుటకు 1951-52 వ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులోగాని, 1952-53 బడ్జెటులో గాని ఏమీ కనపడలేదు. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా జిల్లాయందు ఇంత నిర్లయ నిర్లక్ష్యము విలదూపుతున్నారో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఇప్పటికైననూ ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు త్వరలో కట్టించేదరని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా జిల్లా ప్రజలయందు దాక్షిణ్యధానం చూపి యీ కేద్ర ప్రజలకు యిటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న పనులైననూ తయారుచేయించిన ప్రజలకు ఎంతో ప్రభుత్వంవారు సహాయము చేసినవారగుదురు. పై కారణములవల్ల యీ బడ్జెటు ప్రజలకు అనుపయోగముగా ఉన్నదని నేను వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను.”

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Budget, except in regard to one thing, namely, the surcharge on land revenue. The present limit for exemption is Rs. 50; but I feel, after reconsideration that the exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 100. Coming as I do from Bellary, which is a black cotton area, I may say that last year, the cotton crop failed due to pests; so also was the case with groundnut. The prices of cotton and groundnut fell and the ryots suffered miserably. Therefore, I feel that the surcharge on land tax should be reconsidered and amended.

“ Then, Sir, it has been stated by the Government several times that people are coming with a catalogue of grievances, but that they are not suggesting ways and means to increase the State's income. I would like to place the following facts for the consideration of the Government and the Assembly. In Bellary district, in Hospet, Sandur and Rayadrug taluks, there is considerable iron ore and manganese, and a large number of people coming from outside

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam] [9th July 1952]

are minting money in these areas, but the Government have not taken note of it. There are at present as many as 120 licensees and they are making huge profits, but the Madras Government are not aware of the income that these people are getting. I would like in this connexion to place certain suggestions for the consideration of the Government. Every one, before becoming a licensee, has to file a petition before the District Collector on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 as licence fee and he should also declare his solvency. After taking out the licence, the licensee enters the forest area and purchases an acre of land containing iron ore on payment of a royalty of Rs. 5. Then, Sir, the licensee gathers the iron ore in plenty as it is found on the surface itself. At present iron ore is sold at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per ton. Multi-millionaires and rich people from North India have come and settled in Hospet and there are about five big companies started there with a huge capital for exporting iron ore. They are daily exporting about 40 to 50 wagons of iron ore to foreign countries like Czechoslovakia and Japan. It will, therefore, be seen that by paying a total sum of say Rs. 105, they are making a profit of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 in some cases. And what is it that the Madras Government are doing? Nothing. Sir, why not the Government come forward and increase the royalty by even 100 times, or increase the licence fee by one hundred times or impose some levy on each wagon booked from Bellary, Hospet and Papa-Nayakondalu railway stations and realise a large amount of income from the capitalists who are making huge profits?

“ The next point I intend to place, for the consideration of the Government is about electricity. This is another source of income which the Government have not taken note of. It looks as though the present Budget proposals are aiming at the villagers, but if we are to be reasonable we should see that they properly aim at the rich people living in cities. Electricity is at present making rapid progress in Tamilnad and Rayalaseema. I can say from the records that I have with me that we in the Madras State are leading in the whole of India so far as development of electricity is concerned. We are also making good progress in Rayalaseema. Why not, therefore, levy an additional rate of one anna per unit so far as industrial concerns are concerned, so that we may realise crores of rupees from this source?

“ There is another disputable point to which I would like to refer and that is in regard to motor transport. Several people have suggested that by auctioning the routes, the rich people will become richer and the poor people will have no chance. I submit that that observation is not quite correct. On the other hand, at present it is only the rich people that run the buses on the various routes, because it requires at least Rs. 30,000 to run a single bus, and the poor man cannot afford it. It is also suggested that to run a satisfactory bus service one should own at least three buses, which again requires about one lakh of rupees. Therefore, I submit that

9th July 1952] [Sri G. Nagabhushanam]

the bus business is a rich man's affair. I, therefore, suggest that the routes must be auctioned so that the State may get a large amount from this source . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will sit for five more minutes to enable the hon. Member to finish his speech."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—"The Government can collect Rs. 1,20,000 as additional tax on motor vehicles by the strict enforcement of the law and proper supervision. There were 7,200 buses with valid permits, but only 5,200 buses were taxed (as on December 1951). The number of lorries with permits was 11,300 out of which only 8,500 were taxed. The Government could demand tax from every commercial vehicle with a permit irrespective of its usage and throw the responsibility on the user to prove that the vehicle was off the road and obtain refund.

"There are too many frivolous applications for bus permits and to counter this, the fee for application may be raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100, non-refundable. By this method, the Government can increase the revenue.

"If one looks at the amount of sales tax and income-tax paid by the proprietors of some of the coffee hotels, one will be wonder-struck. The amount is enormous. In Alur in Bellary district, a large number of buses converge. A number of coffee hotels have sprung up near the bus stand. They are located in huts built on Government land. The Government can resume those lands and auction them at a very profitable rate. By auctioning coffee hotels, wherever it is possible, the Government can realize a large sum of money.

"Then I suggest another source of income, and that is the levy of a fee for the registration of marriages. Registration of marriages is absolutely necessary to avoid complications in the administration of the Madras Hindu Bigamous Marriages Prohibition and Divorce Act. The Government can have a graded scale of registration fee depending on the financial position of the parties to the marriage. Rich men can even pay Rs. 100. Whenever people present petitions to Ministers and Government officers, etc., it must be made a condition that every petition filed must have an eight-anna stamp affixed on it. Every petition without the necessary stamp should be rejected. In this way, the Government can realize a large sum of money.

"Proprietors of cinemas are paying very little. The entertainment tax has been raised, but only the cinema-goers are made to pay the increase. The proprietors of cinema theatres are paying licence fees to the Electricity Department and other fees to the District Collector. The licence fee and other fees can be enhanced.

"I have suggested various practical methods of raising revenue and I request Government to consider them seriously. I am very seriously requesting the Hon. Finance Minister not to think of the ryot any more for levying taxes on him. The proposal for levying

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam]

[9th July 1952]

a land tax in Bombay was opposed by 175 members, and the Bombay Ministry is thinking of dropping that proposal. The purchasing power of the ryots has gone down very much and they are further affected by the slump all over the world.

"I further submit that the villages have been neglected by the Madras State. In the Madras State, about 80 per cent of the people are living in villages and only about 20 per cent are living in towns and cities. For the benefit of 20 per cent of the population, we are spending large sums of money on tar roads and cement roads, electricity, tram cars, etc."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* **SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV :—** "Mr. Speaker, Sir, അധികാരത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഇന്ന് ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയപരിപാടികൾ പ്രതിഫലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു നീർച്ചയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ നാട്ടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വർദ്ധിച്ച വാടകകാണ്ടും നികുതിഭാരംകൊണ്ടും കൃഷിക്കാരെ മുറവിളിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കൂടുതൽ ശബ്ദവൽനവിൻ ഇന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന രാഷ്ട്ര സഭയ്ക്ക് അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ കൂടുതൽ ശബ്ദംകിട്ടുവാൻ മുറവിളി കൂട്ടുന്ന ലക്ഷ്യം സർക്കാർ മറ്റൊരു മാർഗ്ഗം, ഇങ്ങിനെ നാട്ടിൽ അങ്ങോളം ഇങ്ങോളം അസാധാര്യവും അപകടവും നിറഞ്ഞ ഒരു കാലാവസ്ഥയിലാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ആലോചിക്കുന്നത്. നാട്ടിലെ 80 ശതമാനത്തോളം വരുന്ന സംസ്ഥാനകാരന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് എത്ര കണ്ടു വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുതന്നെ ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഇത്തരം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ജനവിഭാഗത്തിന് രക്ഷ നല്കത്തക്ക സംഗതികൾ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ എനിക്ക് നിരാശയുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരം രാജ്യത്തിൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അവരെ കൂടുതൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക പുതിയ നികുതികളാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെക്കുറി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ പുതിയ നികുതികൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവരെ കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ് ഇതിൽ ഒന്നുമില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരെ യാതൊരു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഈ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു ധനം ഇതിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല കൃഷിക്കാരെ കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായമാണ് ഇന്ന് ഏറ്റെടുത്തുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു നികുതികൊടുക്കുവാൻ പ്രാപ്തിയും തന്റെ പദ്ധതിയുള്ള ജന്മിമാരുടേയും മുതലാളിമാരുടേയും പേരിൽ കൂടുതൽ നികുതി സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിച്ചുകൂടെ എന്ന്. ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ പലവിധ പദ്ധതികളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താത്തെയുണ്ട്. അതിനുവേണ്ട ധനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള Transport, Estates, Mine factories മുതലായ വമ്പിച്ച വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ദേശവാൽക്കരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൽ സംസ്ഥാനകാരന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ വകവെച്ച് കൊടുക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു ഭരണം ഏറ്റെടുത്തുവാൻ നീർച്ചയായും സാധിക്കും. അക്കല്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടേയും തൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും മേൽ കൂടുതൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തി അവരെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തരുതു് എന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയാണ് എനിക്കുള്ളതു്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച അനീതിയാണ് കാണിച്ചുതന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ ഇതരപ്രദേശങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് മലബാറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ അധികം വ്യത്യസ്തമാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ആകെ ഉള്ളതിൽ 44 ശതമാനം വരുന്ന സ്ഥലം മാത്രമേ കൃഷിഭൂമിയുള്ളൂ. ബാക്കി 56 ശതമാനവും വനങ്ങളും തരിശു സ്ഥലങ്ങളും പാറ കളുമാണ്. ഈ 44 ശതമാനം വരുന്ന കൃഷിഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നു വേണം മലബാറിന്റെ ഭക്ഷ്യസാധനങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുവാൻ. ഒരു കമ്മി മേഖലയാണ് മലബാർ. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു മൈലിനു 800 പേർ അധിവസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആസ്ഥയിൽ 600 ഉം തമിഴ് നാട്ടിൽ 500 ഉം പേർ മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മലബാറിൽ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തി മലബാറിലെ കൃഷി വളരെയധികം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav]

ഇതുകൊണ്ടെ ഈ വിനിയന്ത്രണത്തെ വിജയിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന് വ്യക്തമാണ്. അവസാനം ശതമാനത്തോളം വരുന്ന തരിശുഭൂമികളും ചാറക്കെട്ടുകളും എല്ലാത്തന്നെ കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചയായും കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വികിര്യകൊടുക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മലബാറിലെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും പട്ടിണിയും പരിഹാരം കാണണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി മുഖേന ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ തോറും ചെറുകിട വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തണം, വമ്പിച്ച വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തുകയെ മലബാറിന്റെ ആവശ്യം. ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ചെറുകിട വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇതിനെ വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി അത്യാനുപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. വിദ്യച്ഛക്തിയുടെ കാര്യം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനോടു വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു അനീതിയാണ് കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി ഉപാദനത്തിനനുതക വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടങ്ങൾ മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ട്. വയനാട്ടിലും കുറുപ്പനാട്ടു നാലിലും എല്ലാം ഉണ്ട്. ഇവയെ വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടങ്ങൾ വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പററിയ വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടങ്ങളാണ്. വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരായ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. വിദ്യച്ഛക്തി കൂടുതൽ വികസിപ്പിച്ച് ഈ ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ചെറുകിട വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ മലബാറിലെ വികസനകൾക്കും പട്ടിണിക്കും ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം, ഒരു പോരായ്മ കണ്ടു പിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതിനുവേണ്ട സന്നദ്ധത ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ കുറുപ്പനാട്ടിലെ മറ്റൊരു നയപരീമായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുകയല്ലേ എന്ന് ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വലിയൊരു കിടപ്പുവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആ ഗുണം ദൃഢമായിട്ടാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്. മലബാറിൽ കൂത്താളി എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഉദ്യോഗം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിലാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടങ്ങളായ സാധനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ തരിശായി കിടക്കുകയാണ്. നല്ല വകുപ്പുകൾ മുൻ കൂട്ടി ഉല്പാദന കൃഷിക്കാർ ഈ ഭൂമി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ, കൂത്താളി എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ അന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തോക്കും ബയനറും കൊണ്ടാണ് സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നത്. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു ഈ തരിശു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്ത കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു സഹകരണ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ കൊടുത്താൽ മലബാറിന്റെ രണ്ടാമ്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഭക്ഷണം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ എന്ന്. സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ വിശ്വാസം. ഇതിലൂടെ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സങ്കീർണ്ണമായ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പേരാമ്പ്ര നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ ഒരു എൻ. എഫ്. ഡിസ് വെൻസറി പോലും ഇല്ല എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗതാഗത സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ വൈകല്യങ്ങൾ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്-കുറുപ്പനാടി റോഡ് നന്നാക്കേണ്ടുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത പല പ്രാവശ്യങ്ങളായി ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുന്നിലായി പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി, പേരാമ്പ്രയിൽ ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കണം എന്ന അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ റിമർക്കുന്നു.

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the first Budget presented to the State Legislature elected under the New Constitution on the basis of adult franchise. This Budget should therefore reflect not only the interests of particular classes but all people alike. One remarkable feature of the Budget is that though the deficit is normal (in the previous year, it was Rs. 329 lakhs) we find an increased expenditure of Rs. 325 lakhs on nation-building schemes. The Government have proposed to impose new taxes only to wipe out the deficit of Rs. 359 lakhs. We heard hon. Members saying that they want new schemes, but at the same time criticising the taxation measures of the Government. (The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.) Certainly new schemes are necessary, but we want money for those schemes. This money can be raised only by way of taxation. However, the

3-15
p.m.

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

[9th July 1952]

Government should have consulted the leaders of all parties and groups before initiating these new taxation measures. Even now I suggest the constitution of a Taxation Enquiry Committee consisting of the leaders of all the parties and groups in this House. This was already suggested by the Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh in Parliament yesterday. The Government should initiate taxation measures only on the recommendations of such a committee.

"Coming to the Budget proposals relating to Harijans, I submit that Harijans constitute one-fifth of the population of the State. There are 66 Harijan M.L.As. elected to the legislature, and they constitute one-sixth of the total strength of this House. Therefore the Budget proposals relating to Harijans should have a reasonable relation to their population. Now we find that an amount of Rs. 1,12,56,700, i.e., 1/60th of the total expenditure is allotted for the uplift of Harijans. This provision includes a sum of Rs. 71,14,400 allotted for education. The expenditure on Harijan hostels, pathways and burial grounds comes only to Rs. 41,42,300. The actual amount exclusively set apart for Harijan Welfare comes to 1/60th of the total expenditure. In this connexion I may refer to the report of the Harijan Welfare Committee, 1948. At page 31 of the report it is stated—

'We may mention at the outset that we have excluded 'Education' from this one crore, not because it is unnecessary, but because the amount will not be sufficient even for such immediate necessities as accommodation, house-building, wells, sanitation and medical help. We expect the Government to provide separately for compulsory elementary education.'

The Government should hereafter exclude education from the Harijan Uplift Demand. The allotment for house-sites is only Rs. 5 lakhs. The allotment for pathways and burial grounds is Rs. 5 lakhs. The Harijan Welfare Department recommended Rs. 10 lakhs for house-sites and pathways. There are a number of cases in which sanction was accorded some 10 years back, but which have not been taken up for acquisition due to lack of funds. Therefore, I request the Government to increase the allotment to Rs. 20 lakhs.

"I shall now refer to the condition of Harijans. Untouchability, though constitutionally and through the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and also the Temple Entry Act, it is sought to be abolished, is rampant everywhere and in every part of the State in the same degree as before. The main reason for the existence of untouchability is lack of publicity. The Harijan Welfare Committee has admitted that due to lack of propaganda, this untouchability is still there. I therefore request the Government to take the suggestion of Harijan M.L.As. here to do propaganda effectively so that untouchability can be wiped out.

"Regarding the economic status of Harijans, Sir, 75 per cent of them are landless agricultural labourers, and it is too premature to say anything about their minimum wages, because the Minimum Wages Committee has not yet finalised its report. However, I must admit that some of the agricultural labourers have been in

9th July 1952]

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

occupation of lands for a number of years. The Government in their Order No. 1523, Revenue, dated the 11th June 1949, stated that lands under the occupation and cultivation of Harijans and other landless poor people on 1st May 1948 would be permanently assigned to them if their occupation was otherwise free from objection. But I submit that as a result of this G.O. a number of Harijans who were cultivating such lands for the last 30 years are now sought to be evicted from those lands. The G.O. instead of doing any good is causing lot of difficulties to the Harijans. I wrote to the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, asking him to clarify the position as to whether it was open to the ryots or village officers to raise new objections after waiting for 20 years and that too at the time of assignment of the land.

“ Sir, I most regretfully submit that I am quite dissatisfied with the work of the Harijan Welfare Department. I even go a step further and say that this department should be abolished immediately. Rs. 24 lakhs is unnecessarily spent on bogus hostels. The Harijan Welfare Committee has specifically recommended the discouragement of Harijan hostels run by private individuals. The Harijan Welfare Committee at page 42 of their report has stated—

‘ We may make the following observations regarding the working of the hostels. The very fact that the Government are sympathetic and liberal in making grants for this purpose has led to the setting up of a number of these hostels. In many cases individuals have started such institutions We would therefore suggest to the Government not to recognize any hostel that is run by individuals In any case, the management of such institutions by individuals should be discontinued. If the hostels are absolutely essential, the Government may even take them over and run them themselves or entrust them to some recognized institutions.’

“ With regard to the construction of wells for Harijans, I submit that there is any amount of delay in the preparation of estimates, and the contractors are eating away a large amount of the money sanctioned for the construction of these wells. I request the Government to revise their policy and see that these contracts for the construction of wells are given to Harijans themselves as is done in the Pirka Development Schemes.

“ Sir, I submit to the House that there are several civil and criminal cases in which necessarily Harijans and Christians are involved. The other day the Hon. the Minister for Education was saying that the Government had issued instructions to the Collectors to render legal assistance to the Harijans. They are not giving any legal assistance to them as was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition. I therefore request the Government to entrust such cases to the Assistant Public Prosecutors. I would even suggest to the Government the appointment of an Assistant Public Prosecutor for every taluk, and the salary of such a Prosecutor may easily be collected from the Harijans themselves who are otherwise spending a lot of money unnecessarily. The Harijans will be prepared to take the advice of these Assistant Public Prosecutors.

“ Sir, there is another section of Harijans in this State who are called tannery workers. Most of them are now thrown out of employment. Recently the Government passed an order fixing

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

[9th July 1952]

minimum wages for tannery workers. But the proprietors of tanneries dismissed a number of people from service, and to-day we find that 30,000 workers are thrown out of employment. Most of the previous Ministers have seen these tannery workers—pregnant women, mothers with small children—actually taking shelter under the shade of trees. The Land Acquisition Act is not benefiting them as these people are living in towns. I request the Government to amend the Land Acquisition Act suitably so that these people might be given house-sites in towns. If that is not possible, I request Government to bring in a separate legislation in lieu of the Land Acquisition Act.

“As a permanent measure, I suggest to the Government to encourage co-operative tanning societies to be run on the lines of cottage industries. The Government should give subsidies and even loans free of interest. The Harijan Welfare Committee at page 34 of their report has recommended an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for cottage industries to be run by Harijans. In this year's Budget, we find only Rs. 3,14,500 allotted for cottage industries in general, out of which only Rs. 20,000 is provided for tanning societies. We find an allotment of Rs. 1,38,900 for grants-in-aid in general, and I do not know whether anything out of this will be granted as loan for the development of cottage industries and tanneries.

“I also suggest to the Government to encourage Field Labour Co-operative Societies by giving grants liberally for paying share capital or at least by giving loans. The Government should also provide them with lease of temple lands and zamindari lands. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue was saying that 16,000 square miles of land were taken over by the Government. Instead of keeping that land idle, it may be given on lease to these people. By this means, the Government can also encourage co-operative farming and colonization schemes.

“Finally, I wish to submit a word or two in regard to my own constituency, the West Godavari district. West Godavari district is the most neglected district in this State just as Andhra is the most neglected part of India. Categorically I may submit that, ever since the Congress came into power, i.e., 1937, West Godavari is the only district which was not represented on the Cabinet so far. There is one peculiar feature in the West Godavari district. While half of the district is submerged under water, the other half has no water at all. The only plan to bring both parts on a par is the completion of the Kollair Scheme, and I am told that investigation has been completed and estimates have been already approved. I hope the Government will take up this scheme at least next year.

“Again I submit that in this district and in the whole State, Kovvur and Polavaram taluks (from where I am returned) are the most neglected parts. They are the most backward areas. Even though the river Godavari is flowing through these taluks, there is not a cent of land which can be used for wet cultivation. The only scheme that will benefit these taluks and two other taluks in

9th July 1952]

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

the district is the 'Anumullanka Scheme', in which dams across Errakalva, Bineru, Pulivagu and an anicut across the Errakalva are included, which will irrigate 46,000 acres of land yielding 23,000 tons of rice at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,36,79,000. If this scheme is completed, it will not only irrigate a large part of the district but also will save the ryots from floods, on account of which the Government are forced to grant heavy remissions. I hope the Government will take up this scheme at least next year.

"This year an amount of Rs. 8,96,59,000 is allotted for Civil Works, out of which our district will get only Rs. 20,61,800, which is only 1/40th of the total expenditure of the State. This is an injustice to the people of my district. I hope the Government will examine the position seriously and see that such things do not recur. Let not Government forget that West Godavari is the granary of the South. Let Government provide West Godavari with all facilities. They will get higher yields with less expenditure and in the shortest possible time."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Sir, here we are presented with a Domesday Book called the budget. Very few of us could study it fully and very few could understand it. I doubt whether the Ministers have completely understood it or not, because it is such a big volume. The items contained therein are so many, and it is all confusion that is there. Very few of us could understand anything. It is a routine budget, and there is nothing particular about it. Our hope is that, as it is Rajaji, the Chief Minister, who is going to run the administration for the coming five years, there will be the Rajaji touch in it and that touch will make it a glorious Budget. There are proposals in the Budget which the people who returned us will not tolerate. There are grants about which we cannot speak to our people. There is nothing that is going to benefit our people, this way or that. We cannot face the people with this Budget. I am constrained to say that this is not a kisan's budget. It is not even a people's budget, and we are asked to discuss this Budget. Sir, see how the villages are. My friends from the Circars and South India have visited Rayalaseema and have seen the havoc caused by the famine. I am thankful for the interest taken by the Central Government and also the State Government. From reports, it will be seen that some crores have been spent there. But how far has that money really reached the needy, the suffering and the hungry people? This is a difficult question to answer. I say, Sir, that except the gruel centres and minor things, no real relief has been given to the people. I do not know who is responsible for that. The culprit should be found out. That officer or if he happens to be a Minister, that Minister must be brought to trial, because in the Chittoor district, where there are people dying of starvation, where water has to be supplied by military lorries, it has been declared that the famine conditions are over there, simply because there was a shower in some areas of that district whereas other areas are in the same old distressed condition. I do not know with what object the Government

3-30
p.m.

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

removed the military units to the South. Is it because it was felt that these military units must be immediately used in the South also? Sir, the military units took care to dig and deepen wells and give some relief to the people. But all on a sudden simply because there were some showers in the Chittoor district, these units have been removed to the Southern districts. If one goes to the Chittoor district, one can see how the people are suffering there. So, I would request the Hon. Minister in charge of Famine Relief to restore to Chittoor district immediately at least one military unit for attending to drinking water wells, if not to irrigation wells.

" Sir, the Government are thinking of finding milk in a dry cow. All the taxation proposals adumbrated in the Budget are there only to milk the dry cow. Look at the ryots in our State. What is the wealth that they are having? I can speak about one district, namely, Chittoor, where nearly 50,000 wells went dry. There is, of course, sub-soil water. If we bore these wells, we can get plenty of water. There are a few cases where such boring of wells has been done and where plenty of water has been found. I would like to ask if the Government have thought about deepening wells by boring.

" Now, what about cattle? Government are levying, as it were, a poll tax even on cattle. But I would like to point out that people have not got cattle even to plough fields. They do not have cattle to give them a little manure. They depend upon cattle for manure because most of the ryots cannot go in for chemical manures. In such circumstances, the Government are thinking of taxing the poor ryots.

" Then there is the question of electric pumpsets. Sir, if the Government have a right to tax the ryots, I say the ryots have also a right to demand of the Government to deepen the wells, to extend the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes, to supply them with oil engines, and to give them all that is necessary to increase production. But when the ryot is so weak, so poor and so emaciated that he is unable to attend even to his routine work, the Government want to impose a tax on him. If he has enough income, of course, he is ready to pay it. But I submit to this House that the ryot is very poor and, therefore, we should not think of imposing any tax on him.

" Sir, this Budget is a routine Budget. Let us see how the administration is being run. I say there is a lot of leakage of articles between Madras and the villages where they are intended to go. There is the Secretariat in Madras. But what are the officers doing? They simply allot a ton of foodgrains for a particular place. But when the grains actually reach the destination, we find the ton has become a pound. When the Government sanction a crore of rupees for a particular purpose, it will not be even Rs. 10 lakhs in the place where the money is actually utilised. Where does all this money go? I can cite some instances in this connection. There is the Agricultural Department in Madras. In

29th July 1952]

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

the Budget of last year about Rs. 120 lakhs had been sanctioned for the purchase of agricultural machinery. But how far has this money been utilized for the specified purpose and for the benefit of the public? There should be an inquiry into the misuse of funds set apart for the purchase of machinery. From whom are the Government buying oil engines? We find machines costing lakhs of rupees are being bought. Why not the Government indent for them from America and Britain? It is a pity that our Government want to be the fourth, sixth or the tenth man to purchase these machines, whereas in the open market they are being sold at the rate of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. But people are forced to go to the Agricultural Department for getting these machines because they can get them on loan basis. But is that what the Government should do? Is there not anybody to check all these things? Are there not people to take note of these things? Certainly we are here, 375 of us, for this purpose. It is our duty to bring it to the notice of the Government wherever there is such leakage.

“About 40 miles from this place, there is a cattle breeding farm. That farm is purchasing paddy straw at the rate of Rs. 99 per ton. Is it not too much a price paid for paddy straw? I know in Guntur, Krishna and Nellore districts, it is selling at the rate of Rs. 45 per ton.

“Then, in Visakhapatnam, cattle-feed is being purchased at the rate of Rs. 238 from Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh and other places. I would ask, ‘Is there not proper and good cattle-feed locally available? Could not the Government find fodder for these cattle which could be used in the cultivation of lands?’

“Then, look at the Public Works Department. Rajaji has called that Department, his enemy No. 2. Let us examine this enemy number 2. I say it is a ‘percentage department.’ Whether you take minor irrigation, tank restoration or any other thing, that Department depends upon percentages. There are friends in the Department who have disclosed facts to me. In one instance a friend dug a well over which the Government spent some Rs. 3,000. But he has finished the work with Rs. 1,450 and the rest has been shared by the overseer, supervisor and the contractor. So, the bills have had to be passed only for payment to the overseer, supervisor and the contractor. I say it is all a calculation of figures. Every one of us should examine things and find fault with the Government if there is anything wrong. Otherwise, the Government cannot run well.

“In fact, I have been asking some of my friends why they should not undergo medical or some other course instead of the engineering course. Many students are bothering me to find them seats in the Engineering College. When I discuss things with them, they say, ‘It is very easy to earn in the Engineering Department.’ I say, with due respect to the honest officers in the Engineering Department, that it is a department which is the most leaky. (An hon. Member: ‘Hear, hear’.) Unless this state of affairs is remedied soon, there is no scope for progress. We

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

are collecting money from poor people. We are collecting, as it were, tears from the people. But all that money is being misused by officers of the Department concerned. This misuse must be stopped immediately. Unless we prevent this leakage, we cannot run the Government efficiently.

“ There are many taxation proposals in this Budget. Of course, money has to be found. But, for that purpose, I would suggest tightening up of the sales tax machinery. Certainly some sales tax officers in the districts have told me that if sales tax is collected properly, the Government can get another Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 crores. This can be done by appointing a few more sales tax officers in each district. Let us do that.

“ Next there are the buses. Of course, the proposed levy of a surcharge on bus fares has created a terror in the minds of the people who own buses. There are many people who own bus routes. But it is said that only one or two bus route owners make huge profits. Sir, to own a single bus, there should be a capital of Rs. 20,000. If a man has that Rs. 20,000 in his hands, can that man be called a poor man? Therefore, this bus affair is not a poor man's business; it is a contractor's business; it is a rich man's business. The hon. Member Sri Anthony Pillai was saying that the tax on motor vehicles in India was the highest in the world and that the tax in Madras State, was the highest among all the States in the Indian Union. What if it is the highest? I say it must be double or even treble the present rate, if the Government fail to auction these bus routes. These motor route permit-holders have got an All-India Sangam of their own. It is through that Sangam that they say that this tax must be reduced. But I ask: if the business is not paying, why should they run after getting route permits? Certainly the Hon. the Minister for Transport can say how many applications are received for every route that is newly opened. It has also been our experience that these bus routes are sold for a certain consideration. Each route is taken in the name of one person and transferred to another person for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. In this manner, sale of bus routes has been made a business by some people in the past. When bus routes are paying, why should we hesitate to auction these bus routes? Is there any constitutional difficulty? Is there any difficulty put forward by this House? Or, is there any difficulty from the Central Government? If there is any constitutional difficulty, let us request the Central Government to remove that difficulty. When that is done, we should not seek to show any consideration in the matter of bus routes to anybody. Those people who own buses have been running them all these years and they have made huge profits. Therefore, in the interests of the public let us stop this system of granting permits for bus routes.

“ Then, I come to Prohibition. It is a question in which the entire House and the public outside are very much interested. Some people say that because Rajaji was the father of this Prohibition movement, he will not agree to scrap it. One of our sisters,

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Dr. (Mrs.) Soundaram Ramachandran was pleading with me, 'You want this Prohibition legislation to be repealed. Please for your sister's sake, for your mother's sake, do not press it on the Government.' I very well agree with her. She is one of our sisters. True, many ladies in the villages may be fearing that this Government will commit the mistake of repealing this Prohibition legislation. But with all due deference to them and with all my love, devotion and affection for these poor women, I say Prohibition is not working properly. It is only some $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent of the people that commit the mistake of indulging in this sinful thing. When I say it is a sinful thing, I view it not as a spiritualist, not as a moralist, but as a man who is interested in seeing that it is properly administered. I ask hon. Members here whether they have not found in their experience that Prohibition is a failure. There are many Congress friends here who know this. I ask them to speak the truth here and not hide things. This is a sacred place. If they speak the truth, they will admit that Prohibition is a failure. But it is a sacred legislation. Our State was the first to introduce it. Therefore, let us examine it thoroughly. Let a special Committee, whether it is a non-official Committee or a Committee consisting of Members of both the Houses of the Legislature, be appointed. Let us give as much time as possible or as much time as Rajaji wants. Let that Committee examine the working of Prohibition. If it finds that the scheme is not feasible, let us repeal it. Otherwise, let us carry on. Prohibition is a thing which is costing the State too much. Here in these Budget proposals there are many items of expenditure which can be reduced. We can make up the deficit in two ways. One is by reducing the allotments for the items that are mentioned. The other is by proposing new taxes. For example, there is the item of grants to industrial concerns. In this regard a short notice question may be put to the Industries Minister to elicit information as to how many loans were granted in various districts and how that money has been utilized for the progress of the industries concerned. I ask, is the aid given to help a few people who want to run into insolvency or liquidation? If so, I want that the loan should be cancelled. That item should be removed from the Budget. Why should loans running to lakhs of rupees be given to industrial concerns? If the loan is to be given to an experimental industry, then we may give small loans. If the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture visits the districts, he will see how the agricultural machinery like oil engines is kept in the open. A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs is allotted for purchasing tractors and oil engines. If one comes to Chittoor, one will see in front of the District Board office how many engines are kept in the open and how they are deteriorating. They have a shed wherein some green chemical manure is kept. But all these oil engines are kept in the open. Will we do it? No. But this is what is taking place in Chittoor.

"Then, the Hon. the Agriculture Minister, if he examines the matter, will find that there are tractors which have not worked

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

[9th July 1952]

for more than 40 hours in a year. Is it for such tractors, bulldozers and oil engines that the Government are going to spend Rs. 120 lakhs? Certainly that amount should be reduced. A grant of Rs. 20 lakhs would have been enough for purchasing these oil engines. Therefore, let us remove the one crore of rupees from this item and make it Rs. 20 lakhs.

“Thank you, Sir.”

3-45
p.m.

*SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டம் வரவுக்கும் செலவுக்குமாகச் சரிக் கட்டியிருப்பதைத் தவிர, மனித முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? சர்க்காருடைய கௌரவத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தக் கூடியதாகவோ, திறமையை வெளிப்படுத்தக் கூடியதாகவோ, தயாரிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதா? வென்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டிய திட்டமாக இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸைக் குறை சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு மாத்திரம் சிந்திக்கக் கூடாது. யாரிடமும் குறை காண்பது எளிது. ஆனால் அந்தக் குறையை நீக்குவதற்கு முயற்சிக்க வேண்டிய சிந்தனைதான் பெரிது. கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திற்குப் புதியவர்கள் அல்ல. நீண்ட காலமாக அனுபவப் பட்டு, அந்த அனுபவ முதிர்ச்சியால் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார் என்றே ஒருவாறு ஊகிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இதைப் படித்துப் பார்த்த பிறகு இதை தயாரிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் சிரமமோ அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட திறமையோ, எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்டால் எவ்வித சிரமமின்றி, முன் யோசனையுமின்றி, 1937 லிருந்து 1952-ம் வருஷம் வரையும் வரையில் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியார் அடைந்திருக்கும் 15 வருஷ அனுபவத்தைச் சிறிதும் கவனிக்காமல், சற்றும் சிந்தனை செய் யாமல் எதைச் செய்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையுண்டாகும், எதைச் செய்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தீமையே ஏற்படுமென்பதான நன்மை தீமையை அளிக்கக் கூடிய விஷயங்களை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்காமல், தீமையே அதிகம் விளைவிக்கக் கூடிய திட்டங்கள் இதில் பல இருப்பினும் அதை விலக்க சிந்தனை செலுத்தாமல், நமக்கு மெஜாரிட்டி இருக்கிறது, ஆகையால் எதையும் செய்யலாம் என்ற பலாபலத்தைக் கொண்டே இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருப்பதாக ஊகிக் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பார்வச்சுமற்ற நோக்கத்தோடு சிந்திப்பவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்த முடிவுக் குத்தான் வருவார்கள். அதற்கு மாறாக, ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் முதன் மந்திரியாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வந்த பிறகு நிச்சயமாக ஏதாவது சீர்திருத்தம் ஏற்படுத்தான் இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி எதிர்பார்த்தவர்கள் பலரில் நானும் ஒருவன் தான். ஆனால், அப்படி ஏதாவது சீர்திருத்தம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“முதலாவதாக போலீஸை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம் என்கிறதை வெள்ளையன் தன்னுடைய பதவியை ஸ்திரப்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, தன்னுடைய ஆட்சி இந்த நாட்டில் அழிந்து போகாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, தவறான முறையில் நாட்டின் நல்லுக்கு தேசமக்களின் நன்மைக்கு குரல் கொடுக்கிறவர்களின் மீது அடக்கு முறைகளைப் பிரயோகிக்கவும், சுதந்தர இயக்கத்தை நசுக்கவும் வெறுக்கத்தக்க முறையிலே உபயோகப்படுத்தி வந்தான். இதைக் கண்டிப் பதற்காக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பொது மக்கள் கொண்ட கூட்டங்களிடையேயும், மற்ற இடங்களிலேயும் இதே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களால், ஆச்சாரியார் அவர் கனால், பல முறை எதிர்த்தும் பேசப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்போது நிர்வாகம் கைக்கு வந்த பிறகு, நிர்வாகத்தில் பங்கு கொள்ள ஆரம்பித்த இந்த 15 வருஷங்களாக என்ன ஆகியிருக்கிறதென்று கேட்டால், முன்னால் இருந்ததைவிட மிகக் கேவலமான முறையில், அவமானம் அடையத்தக்க முறையிலே நிர்வாகத்தின் தன்மை அடைந்து வருகிறது. போலீஸ் இலாகா சர்க்காரின் தயவை நாடி நடக்க வேண்டியதிருக்க, இன்று அவர்களுடைய

9th July 1952] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

தயவை சர்க்கார் வெட்கங்கெட்ட முறையில் நாடி இருக்கும்படியாக இவர்களுடைய நிர்வாகம் இயங்கி வருகிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

“உத்தியோகத்தில் ஒருவரை நியமிப்பதென்றால் ஒன்று அவரிடம் திறமை இருக்கவேண்டும், அல்லது அவர் நன்கெந்த காலத்தில் உடையவராகவோ அல்லது கண்ணியமான குணமுள்ளவராகவோ இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மூன்றையுமே குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டு தான் ஒருவரை நியமிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் அப்படித் திறமையைப் பார்த்து உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமித்து வருகிறதா? கிடையாது. யோக்கிததைப் பொறுப்பைப் பார்த்து நியமிக்கின்றதா? கிடையாது. அல்லது நன்கெந்த காலத்தில் இருக்கிறது என்பதற்காக நியமிக்கின்றதா யென்றால் அதுவும் கிடையாது. ஆனால் யார் யார் எந்தெந்த எம். எல். எக்ளுக்கு வேண்டியவர்கள், யார் யார் எந்தெந்த மந்திரிமார்களின் உறவினர்கள், யார் யார் பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்களின் நெருங்கிய பந்துக்கள், என்பதாகவெல்லாம் பார்த்து சமயத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற் போல், அவரவர்களுடைய கௌரவத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற்போல், உத்தியோகங்களையும், உத்தியோகத்திலிருப்பவர்களையிருந்தால் பதவி உயர்வையும் கொடுக்கின்ற தன்மைக்கு வந்து விட்டது. இந்த நிலைமை இருக்குமோயில் உழைப்பவனுக்குத், தான் செய்யும் வேலையிலே எப்படி ஊக்கம் இருக்கும்? கணியமாக இருந்து வரும் உத்தமனுக்கு தான் செய்யும் வேலையிலே எப்படி உற்சாகம் இருக்கும்? எந்தக் காலத்திலே தனக்கு உயர்வு ஏற்படும் என்று அவன் எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும்? ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் நம்பிக்கையும் இல்லையானால் அவர்களிடம் உணர்ச்சி இருக்க முடியுமா? ஆனால் தேசத்தின் நிலைமையைக் கருத்தில் வைத்துப் பார்த்தாலும் அவர்கள் ஊக்கத்தோடும், உற்சாகத்தோடும் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வாழ வேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையா? அப்படி இன்று வாழ்கிறார்களா? வாழ விட்டிருக்கிறார்களா? சர்வீஸில் இருப்பவர்கள் இன்று மனம் குன்றி, கருத்துக் குன்றி, உற்சாகம் குன்றி, உள்ளத்தில் திடமில்லாத அளவுக்கு நடைப்பிணமாக உலலி வரக் கூடிய அலாபனாகரமான நிலைமை தான் இன்று வந்திருக்கிறது.

“இவ்வாறு சர்க்காரின் சர்வீஸ்கள் சீரழிந்து நாட்டில் அக்கிரமங்கள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய நிலைமையில், பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தோடு, காங்கிரஸால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட நல்லகாரியமான மதுவிலக்குத்திட்டம் எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது? அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மைகள் கூட, பாலும் ஈயம் பூசாத பித்தளைப் பாத்திரத்திலே வைக்கப்பட்டால் கனிம்பேறி பாஷாணமாக மாறுவதைப் போல, தேசத்தில் ஒழுங்கான நிர்வாகம் இல்லாததால் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தி வைக்கின்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், கணியமும், ஒழுக்கமும், நடத்தைப் பொறுப்புடையவர்களாக இல்லாததால், உதாரணமாக மது விலக்கைக் கொண்டு வந்த மந்திரிகளே அந்தக் குடிப்பழக்கத்தை உடையவர்களாக இருந்ததால், அந்தச் சட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியில்லாத அசிரத்தையாக விட்டு விட்டதால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்பட்டு, இப்போது அது ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழிலாகப் பெருகிவிட்டது.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—“ On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member in his speech said that the Ministers were drinking. Can he say such things when he cannot substantiate his statement ? ”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ It is not a point of order.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—“ The hon. Member was indirectly remarking that some of the Ministers were drinking. Can he make such statements ? ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ It is not a point of order. The hon. Member may continue his speech.”

[9th July 1952]

SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR :—“கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் இந்தக் கேள்வி கேட்டதற்கு சந்தோஷம். ஆனால் **point of order** இல்லை யென்று தலைவர் சொல்லிவிட்டபடியால் அதற்கு பதில் நாளைச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. தலைவர் அவர்கள் அதை ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அப்போது அதைப் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் **substantiate** பண்ணத் தயாராக இருந்தேன், என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த நிலைமையில் அதனால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய சாதகமானது தவறாகப் போய் அதன் பேரில் அநேக விதமான விபரீதங்கள் ஏற்படும் நிலைமையில் அது குடிசைத் தொழிலானது. குடிசைத் தொழில் ஆனதோடு மாத்திரமல்ல. அவ்வாறு நடைபெறாமல் கண்காணிப்போடு பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே இருக்கின்ற போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும்தான் இதை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அளவிற்கு சர்க்காருடைய போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம் ஊழலாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஊழல் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டேயிருப்பதன் காரணமாக ஒரு நல்ல காரியமென்று செய்யப்பட்ட மதுவிலக்கு சட்டமும் கூட இன்று வேண்டுமா? வேண்டாமா? அதை எடுத்து விடலாமா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டிய அளவுக்கு அவமானம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல.

“மற்றும் விவசாயம் என்பதை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோமேயானால் ‘உணவை விருத்தி பண்ண வேண்டும், உணவை விருத்தி பண்ண வேண்டும் (Grow More Food)’ என்று நாட்டிலே இன்று பிரசாரம் தீவிரமாக நடக்கிறது. பிரசாரம் மிக அழகாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக புஸ்தகங்களும் ஒழுங்காக அச்சிடப்படுகின்றன. அவைகள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் விநியோகிக்கவும் படுகின்றன. ஆனால் உண்மையில் என்ன நடக்கிறதென்று கேட்டால் யுத்த காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட உணவு நெருக்கடியை சமாளித்து பசிப் பட்டினியால் யாரும் மாளாது சீராக எல்லோருக்கும் உணவு விநியோகிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட உணவு கண்ட்ரோல் அமுலுக்கு வந்த பிறகு நிர்வாக ஊழலினால், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் ஒழுக்கமற்றதன்மையினால், சர்க்காரின் கொள்முதல் கெடுபிடியினால், எழை எளிய மக்களும் சொல்ல முடியாத துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்து, பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்களும் எண்ணமுடியாததான இடையூறுகளுக்கு இலக்காகி, உணவுப் பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் ஏற்படும் தொந்தரவை பொறுக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில், செவல் நிலமாக இருந்தால் அதில் உணவு தானியம் பயிரிடுவதற்கு பதிலாக அதைவிட அதிக பணம் சம்பாதிக்கலாம் என்பதற்காக நிலக்கடலையைப் போட்டும், கரிசல் பிரதேசமாகவுள்ள இடங்களில் எல்லோரும் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் பயிரிடுவதற்கு பதிலாக அதைவிட அதிகப்பணம் சம்பாதிக்கலாம் என்பதற்காக உளுந்து, கொண்டைக்கடலை போன்றவைகளைப் போட்டும், தண்ணீர் ஓடிப்பாய்கின்ற பிரதேசங்களில் மக்கள் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் பயிரிடுவதற்கு பதிலாக அதைவிட அதிகப்பணம் சம்பாதிக்கலாம் என்பதற்காக வாழை, கரும்பு போன்றவைகளைப் போட்டும் நல்ல உணவு தானியமாக பயிரிடக்கூடிய பூமிமை வாய்ந்த ஏராளமான பூமிகளில் இன்று வியாபாரப் பொருள்களை பயிரிட ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். ‘நடந்த பின்னையும் தவழ்ந்ததாம் தாய் செய்த தவறினால்’ என்பதைப்போல விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்கு கொண்டு வா வேண்டும், விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று இவர்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்யச் செய்து அதைச் சம்பந்தமான ஏராளமான புல்தகங்களை அச்சிட்டு விநியோகம் செய்யச் செய்ய இதுவரையிலும் விவசாயத்தில் இருந்த ஊக்கம் குன்றி, விவசாயம் செய்து வந்த பூமியும் குறைந்து உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தியும் உள்நுகுப் போய்க் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் இதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தார்களா? பார்த்திருக்கிறீர்களா? ‘நாங்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்த சிறிய காலத்தில் இதையெல்லாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்ப்பதற்கு அவகாசம் கிடையாது’ என்று சொல்வது சரியான பதில் ஆகுமா? காரணம் என்னவென்றால் முன்னாலெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை அறிந்து, ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை அறிந்து அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் கூடுமானவரையில் கண்காணிப்புடன்

9th July 1952] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

காரியங்களை நேரிடையாக மக்களிடையே சென்று அறிந்து செய்துவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுதோ சர்க்காரை இயங்க வைக்கின்ற முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் காபி கிளப் திறந்து வைப்பதற்கும், ஏன், சடங்குகளுக்கு தலைமை வகிப்பதற்கென்றே சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யக் கூடிய நிலைமைக்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த நிலைமைக்கு சர்க்கார் போனபிறகு உருப்படியான காரியத்தை ஒழுங்காகச் செய்ய முடியுமா? அரசாங்க நிர்வாகம் திறமையாக இயங்க முடியுமா? அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்களிடம் மதிப்பாவது இருக்க முடியுமா? மக்கள் இவர்களுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு கௌரவத்தையும், மதிப்பையும் கொடுப்பார்கள்? சர்க்கார் என்கிற இடத்தில் பாடுபாடு இருக்கலாமா? ஒருவன் வேண்டியவகை இருக்கலாம். ஒருவன் வேண்டாதவகை இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் காரிய காரணம் வரும்போது சர்க்கார் வேண்டியவனுக்கு வரி போடாமலும், வேண்டாதவனுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் வரியை போட்டுக்கொண்டு போவதும் அழகா? சுகமாக வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒருவன் சுயமாகவே வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கட்டும் என்று விட்டு விட்டு வறுமையிலே வாடி வதங்கி இப்போது இருக்கக் கூடிய வரியையே செலுத்த முடியாமல் விழி பிதங்க வாழ்விலே உழன்று கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சாரார்களின்மேல் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் துன்புத்தையும் தான் சேர்த்து அனுபவிக்கட்டும் என்று அவன் தலை விலே புதிய வரியைப்போடுவது தர்மமாகுமா? நியாயமாகுமா? இரண்டு கண்களுக்கிடையே நடு நாயகமாக விளங்கி வரும் மூக்கைப் போல சர்க்கார் எல்லா தரப்பார்க்கும் இடையே பட்சபாதமின்றி காரியங்களை நிர்வகித்து வரவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையா? இந்த தன்மை இப்போது சர்க்காரிடம் இருக்கின்றதா என்று கேட்டால், கட்சி மனப்பான்மை நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்து வருகின்றதே தவிர, அவன் நம்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவன் ஆகையால் அவனுக்கு இதைச் செய்யலாம், அவன் நம் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவன் அல்ல, அதனால் அவன் சர்க்காரிடம் எவ்வளவு முறை வந்து முறை யிட்டல் கொண்ட போதிலும் அதைச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்பதான எண்ணம் வளர்ந்து வருகிறதே தவிர, எந்தந்த சமயங்களில் யார்யாரை அனுசரித்துக் கொண்டால், யார் யாருக்குக் அனுசூலம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் நிரந்தரமாக பதவியில் தாங்களே இருந்து ஆட்சி செய்து கொண்டு வரலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் வேண்டியவர்கள் என்பவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அளவற்ற முறையிலே சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதே தவிர, அப்படிச் செய்வது தவறு என்று சுட்டிக்காட்டக் கூடிய எதிர் கட்சியிலிருப்பவர்களிடம் சினந்து சீறிக் கொண்டு வந்து விழுவதைத் தவிர பொதுவான முக்கியமான காரியங்களை கவனிக்க இவர்களுக்கு அவகாசம் இருக்கிறதா? அவகாசம் தான் இருக்க முடியுமா? புதிதாக சுதந்திரம் வாங்கித் தந்த ஒரு சர்க்கார் அதை வாங்கித்தந்தவர்கள் தாங்கள் என்ற பெருமிதத்திலே மக்களிடையே ஒரு உன்னத ஸ்திரீதானத்தை வகிக்க வேண்டியிருக்க ஆட்சி கைக்கு வந்து ஐந்து ஆண்டு ஆவதற்குள்ளேயே காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுமா? ஏற்பட்டாலும் அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டு வரை பிடித்து நக்டுமா? அல்லது அமிந்து போய் விடுமா? என்று எல்லோரும் கவலைப்படக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு சமீபத்தில் நடந்த பொதுத் தேர்தலில் அவமானகரமான நிலையில் வீழ்ச்சி மேல் வீழ்ச்சி என்று எங்கும் காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வி அடைந்ததற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதையாவது யோசித்துப் பார்த்தார்களா? யோசித்து தங்கள் பாலுள்ள குற்றங்களைப் போக்கிக் கொள்ள முயல்கிறார்களா? தங்கள் குணங்களையும் நடத்தைகளையும் மாற்றிக் கொள்ள முயல்கிறார்களா? என்று பார்த்தால் இன்னும் அப்படி ஒன்றும் சரியான துறையிலே செல்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? எப்படியாவது தங்களுக்கு ஜெயம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது, ஜெயம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது என்று ஜெயபித்து அவர்களை பிடித்துக் கொண்டு ஆட்டுகிறதே தவிர எப்படி நமக்கு ஜெயம் கிடைக்கிறது? ஜெயம் நமக்கு கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று யார்யார் காலிலே விழுகிறோம். நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும் ஜெயம் தாற்காலிகமானதா அல்லது நிரந்தரமானதா? இப்படிப்பட்ட ஜெயத்தை தேடிக் கொள்வதால் காங்கிரஸின் மரியாதை உயர்கிறதா? மதிப்பும் கண்யமும், உயர்கிறதா? என்பதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்காமல் எப்படியாவது தங்களுடைய தரப்பில் அதிகப்பேர் இருக்கும்

[Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [9th July 1952]

படியாக பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தைக் கொண்டு காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பார்கள் நடக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு அவல நிலை வந்து விட்டது என்பதை யாராவது மறுக்க முடியுமா? காங்கிரஸ் வந்தது ஏதோ காரியங்களை நடத்திக் கொண்டுபோகிறது. இந்தச் சர்க்கார் பதவி ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு பின் ஏதாவது ஒரு நன்மையைச் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் கூட துன்பங்களையாவது செய்யாமல் இருக்கக் கூடாதா? இந்த சர்க்கார் ஜமீன்தாரிகளை ஒழித்து எல்லா ஜமீன்களையும் ஒழிக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று கொள்கையை வெளியிட்டதின் பேரில் நீண்டகாலமாக ஜமீன்களை அனுபவித்து வந்த ஜமீன்தார்கள் இப்போது அந்த நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் தான் தங்கள் கைகளிலிட்டுப் போய் விடப்போகிறதே என்று அந்த பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ள குளங்கள் கண்மாய்கள் முதலியவற்றை மராமத்து பண்ணவில்லை. அந்த இடங்களில் நீர்பாசன வசதியில்லாத காரணமாக தரிசாகக் கிடந்த நிலங்களுக்கெல்லாம் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வரி வசூலித்தது கிடையாது. அந்தப் பிரதேசங்கள் இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் போது தான் சர்க்காரின் கைக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்தது. இப்பொழுது அந்தப் பிரதேசங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடந்தாலும் கூட தரிசு நிலங்களுக்கு வரி வசூலிக்கப் படுகிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், 'ஜமீன் பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ள குளம், கண்மாய் முதலியவைகளை மராமத்து செய்வதை நிறுத்தி வைக்கிறோம்', என்பதாக. கண்மாய்கள் தண்ணீரின் திருங்கினால் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாசனம் செய்ய முடியாது. பாசன வசதி யில்லையானால் விவசாயி எப்படி விவசாயம் செய்வான்? அவனும் விவசாயம் செய்யமாட்டான். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது விவசாயம் செய்யப் படாத தரிசு நிலங்களுக்கும் வரி வசூலிக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் இது சர்க்கார் விவசாய மக்களுக்கு இழைக்கும் கொடுமையென்று சொன்னால் அதற்காக கோபமா? அது விவசாய மக்களுக்கு இழைக்கும் அநீதி என்று சொன்னால் அக்ரமமா? இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள குளங்கள் கண்மாய்கள் முதலியவைகளை மராமத்தும் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆனால் தரிசு நிலங்களுக்கு மாதிரி வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் விவசாயம் செய்து வந்த தான்யத்தை வற்று கொடுக்க முடியவில்லையே என்றாலும் வேறு எதையாவது நகையை வற்றுவது நீ வரி கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும் என்றும் உன் வரிப்பணத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தான் செலவுக்குத் தக்கவாறு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைத் தயாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இது சர்க்கார் புலவந்தமாக தங்கள் செலவுக்குத் தக்க வருமானத்தை தேடிக் கொள்வதற்காக விவசாய மக்களிடமிருந்து வரியை வசூலித்து தயாரிக்கப்படும் வரவு செலவு திட்டம் அல்லது இது ஒரு வழிப்பறியா? இது ஒரு வழிப்பறி என்றால் உங்களுக்கு ஆத்திரம் வரலாமா?"

SRI G. GOVINDAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது சர்க்கார் வரி போடும் கொள்கையை கண்டிக்கையில் வழிப்பறி என்று வார்த்தையை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் உபயோகிப்பது உசிதமா என்பதை நீங்களே யோசித்துச் சொல்லுங்கள்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is criticising the action of the Government."

SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR:—"இந்த நிலைமையில் செலவுக்குத் தக்க பணத்தை ஈடுகட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நேரிடையாக விவசாய மக்களுக்கு அநீதியான பல வரிகள் விதிக்கும் கொடுமையைக் கைக்கொண்டால் இது விவசாயிகளை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று சொல்வதை உண்மையாக்குமா? விவசாயிதான் இந்த தேசத்தின் முதலெலும்பு. ஆனால் இந்த விவசாயி தான் பேசத் தெரியாத ஊமை. விவசாயிதான் இந்த தேசத்தின் அஸ்திவாரம். ஆனால் இந்த விவசாயி தான் தங்களுக்கு என்ன அநீதி இழைக்கப் படுகிறது என்பதைக் கண்டு அதை எதிர்த்து நிற்க சக்தியில்லாத நெல்லிக்காய் மூட்டை. விவசாயி தான் இந்த தேசத்தின் செல்வத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவன். ஆனால் இந்த விவசாயிதான் வாழ்வகையின்றி வெள்ளாமை செய்யும் செல்வத்தை

9th July 1952] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

வட்டிக்காரனுக்கும், வரியாக சர்க்காருக்கும் கொடுத்துவிட்டு என்ன செய்வதென்று தெரியாமல் நிற்பவன். மேலும் மேலும் வரி போட்பாலும் கூட தான் பறம் இன்னல்களை எடுத்துச்சொல்லத் தெரியாது வாயில்லா ஊமைகள் விவசாயிகள் என்பதற்காக எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் சர்க்கார் செய்துகொண்டே போகலாம் என்று எண்ணினால் அதன் முடிவு என்ன ஆகும் என்பது தெரியுமா?

‘அல்லற்பட்ட பற்றாது அழுத கண்ணீரென்றே செல்வத்தைத் தேய்க்கும் படை’, என்பதுபோல்

‘வேலோடு நின்றான் இடுவென்றது போலும் கோலோடு நின்றான் இரவு’

என்ற பொய்யா மொழிப் புலவரின் வாகைக்கப்போல் தாங்கள் பறம் அல்லலை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல மாட்டாது அவர்கள் உள்ளத்திலே குமுறும் குமுறல் இந்த தேசத்தையே அழிக்கும். இந்த தேசத்தின் அஸ்திவாரத்தையே சிதைக்கும். அஸ்திவாரமும் அழியத்தான் போகிறது. பேசத் தெரியாத ஊமைகள் தான் விவசாயிகள். ஆனால் சகிக்க முடியாத அளவுக்கு துன்பம் அதிகரித்து விடுமேயானால் அவர்கள் சம்மாயிருப்பார்களா? அவர்கள் சம்மாயிருந்தாலும் அவர்களிடையே வாழ்ந்து வருகின்ற நாட்டின் நிலைவர்கள் தான் சம்மாயிருப்பார்களா? தங்களுடைய உரிமையை நிலை நாட்டிக்கொள்ள, தங்களுடைய துன்பத்தை துடைத்துக் கொள்ள அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால் சர்க்காரின் கதி என்னவாகும்? என்ன ஆகியிருக்கிறது மற்ற தேசங்களில்?

“இந்த பாரத தேசத்திலும் கூட பல அக்கிரமங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டபோது அதை எதிர்த்து நின்றதும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு இழைக்கப்பட்ட அநீதியை எதிர்த்து நடத்தப்பட்ட பர்தோலி சத்யாக்ரமம், அதனால் வெள்ளையனுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட நட்புத்தையும் காங்கிரஸ் உணராமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அதை உணர்ந்து இப்பொழுது காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இப்போது நடக்கும் நிலையிலேயே நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தால் இது நீண்ட காலத்திற்கு பதவியில் இருக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது. விவசாயிகளின்மீது வரி விதித்துக்கொண்டே போவதற்கும் ஓர் எல்லை யுண்டு. எல்லை மீறி நிலைமை செல்கின்ற இடத்தில்தான் எதிர்ப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. நியாயமான போராட்டத்தை நடக்கச் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தாலும்கூட அது தகர்க்கப்பட்டதோன் திரும். விவசாயிகள் பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களால் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு அவதியுறுகிறார்கள், என்றால் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து எந்த பாதுகாப்பும் கிடைக்காது. ஆனால் அடக்குமுறையை மீறும் போது நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களின் நலனைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டி வந்து விடுகிறது. பாதுகாப்பு யாருக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும்? எப்போது அளிக்கவேண்டும்? என்பதை உணராமல் சர்க்கார் பட்சபாதமான வகையில் காரியங்களை நடத்திச் சென்றால் இது நிச்சயமாக அழிந்துபோய்விடும். இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை அப்படி ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் மக்களை அழிப்பதற்காகவே ஏற்பட்டதாகவும் ஆகிவிடும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கல்விக்கு வருவோம். கல்வியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும், 4 p.m. கல்வியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. வாஸ்தவம், கல்வியைப் பெருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் இந்த மாகாணத்திலே கல்வியைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற வாத்தியார்களுடைய சம்பளம் என்ன? யோசித்துப் பார்த்தீர்களா? இந்த மாகாணத்திலே ஒரு வாத்தியார் வாங்கும் சம்பளம் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் இலாகாவில் வேலை செய்கின்ற ப்யூன்களின் சம்பளத்தை விட மிகக்குறைவாகும். மத்திய சர்க்காரின் செலவுகள் வாங்குகிற சம்பளத்தை விட மிகக் குறைவாக ஊதியம் வாங்கும் வாத்தியார்களுக்கு அதனால் வறுமையிலே சாஸ்தவமாக அல்லற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் வாத்தியார்களுக்கு எந்த அளவு தாங்கள் செய்துவரும் வேலையிலே உற்சாகமிருக்கும்? அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகமும் சிரத்தையும் இல்லையானால் உண்மையிலேயே கல்வியைப் பரப்புவார்களாக அவர்கள் இருக்க முடியுமா?

[Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [9th July 1952]

இதை யாராவது சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தார்களா? பார்த்திருக்கிறார்களா? அதோடு மாத்திரமில்லாமல் பள்ளியிலே சேரவேண்டுமென்று போகிறவர்களுக்கு எங்கு போனாலும் இடமில்லை இடமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர படிக்க பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி இருக்கின்றதா? பள்ளிக் கூடங்களிலே படிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறவர்களுக்கு இடமில்லை இடமில்லை வென்று சொல்லும் வழக்கம், உலகில் எந்த பாகத்திலாவது, எந்த நாட்டிலாவது இருக்கின்றதா, இந்த மாகாணத்தைப் போல? இங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். எந்தந்த ஜாதியார்கள் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கட்டுகிறார்களோ அங்கங்கே அந்தந்த ஜாதியார்களின் பிள்ளைகள் தான் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள். எந்தந்த மதஸ்தர்கள் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கட்டுகிறார்களோ அங்கங்கே அந்தந்த மதஸ்தர்களின் பிள்ளைகள் தான் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகின்றார்கள். பெரும் பணக்காரர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சிபார்சின் பேரில் இடம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது. பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக தோரணியில் இடம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது. ஆனால் நடுத்தர வகுப்பு பார்வையின் பிள்ளைகளின் கதி என்ன? விவசாயிகளின் பிள்ளைகளின் கதி என்ன? தாய்மார்கள் தெருவிலே சுற்றித் திரியும் பிள்ளைகளை பள்ளிகளில் சேர்த்து அறிவு புகட்டலாமென்று நினைத்தாலும் கூட அப்படி செய்ய முடிகிறதா? பள்ளியிலே படிக்க இடமின்றி இன்று நூற்றுக்கணக்கான மாணவர்கள் தெருவிலே சுற்றித்திரியும் சோம்பேறிகளாக மாறிவிடவில்லையா? இதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தார்களா? இந்த வருஷம் பள்ளியில் இடம் கிடைக்காவிட்டால் என்ன? அடுத்த வருஷம் சேர்ந்து கொள்ளலாம் என்றால் அடுத்த வருஷமாவது இடம் கிடைக்கும் என்பது என்ன நிச்சயம்? அடுத்த ஆண்டு படித்து தேர்ச்சிபெற்று வரும் மாணவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் இடம் கொடுத்து விட்டல்லவா, இவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வது பற்றி சிந்திக்க முடியும்? ஆனால் இன்று பார்த்தால் படித்துப் பட்டம் பெற்ற ஏராளமான பேர்களுக்கு தக்க சம்பளம் கொடுத்திருக்கையாலும் வாத்தியார் தொழிலை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனையோ பெரிய பெரிய மண்டபங்கள் காலியாக இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளில் புதிய புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடாதா? அதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல, ஷிப்ர்டு முறையிலே, இருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையெல்லாம் மாற்றி, அதில் அதிக மாணவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு பாடங்களை போதிக்கப் படக்கூடாதா? இதை யாராவது செய்திருக்கிறார்களா? செய்யவேண்டாமா? செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுவது நினைக்கக் கூடாதா? குழந்தைகளுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே படிக்க இடமில்லை என்ற நிலையைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு அதை நீக்க முயற்சி செய்யாது இருக்கலாமா? சரியான வயது வந்த இளைஞர் பலர் படிக்க வசதியின்றி தெருவிலே சுற்றித்திரிய முதியோர் கல்வி திட்டம் என்று ஏற்படுத்தி இரவிலே தூங்கவிடாமல் ஹரிக்கேன் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு 'காடு வா வா' என்று அழைக்கக் கூடிய நிலையிலே யுள்ள குடுகுடுமியவர்களையும் கூட்டி வைத்து பாடம் போதிப்பதாகச் சொல்வது யாரை ஏமாற்றுவதற்காக? இளைஞர்கள், இந்நாட்டின் வருங்கால யுவர்கள், படிக்க வசதியின்றி தெருவிலே சுற்றி, முதியோர் கல்வி திட்டம் என்று சொல்லி வருவது வெறும் மாயமாலமென்று சொன்னால் அது தப்பா? செய்வது இன்னதென்று தெரியாத நிலையிலா ஒரு சர்க்கார் நடக்க வேண்டும்? இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு சர்க்கார் இருப்பதினால் இந்நாட்டுக்கல்லவா அவமானம்? மிகப்பெரிய பாபமாகும். இப்படிப்பட்ட சர்க்கார் ஒரு சில காலம் பதவியிலிருக்கலாம். இது நீடித்துத்தான் பதவியில் இருக்க முடியுமா?

“கல்வியைப் பரப்புவதில் வன்மையாக சிரத்தை கொள்ளவேண்டும். வாத்தியார்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். பள்ளியிலே படிக்கும் மாணவனுக்கு இடமில்லையெனச் சொல்லாது ஷிப்ர்டு முறையை ஏற்படுத்தி ஜாதி பாகுபாடின்றி சமய பாகுபாடின்றி எல்லோருக்கும் இடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மேற்சொன்ன முறையிலே நீங்கள் காரியங்களை கவனித்திருக்கையாலும் நீங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரலாம். நாம் எல்லோரும் சிரஞ்சீவிகளாக வாழப்போகிறோம் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது நம்முடைய காலம் வெகு குறைவு. இன்றைய இளைஞர்கள்தான் வருங்காலப்

9th July 1952] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

பெரியார்கள். இளைஞர்களுடைய கையிலேதான் இந்நாட்டின் வருங்கால சுபீஷ்டமிருக்கிறது. அவர்களை வீரர்களாக்கத்தக்க வகையில் பெரிய தேசத் தலைவர்களாத்தக்க வகையில் பெரிய கல்விமானாக்கத்தக்க வகையில் இப்போது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் தயாரித்திருக்கிறோமா என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். அது போகட்டும்.

“தேசத்தை ஆளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும்போது தேசத்தை பாது காக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமும் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த தேசத்திற்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு, இந்த தேசத்தின் ராணுவத்தைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். பிறர் நம்மைத் தாக்கினால் இன்று நம் மக்கள் அந்தத் தாக்குதலை எந்த அளவுக்கு சமாளித்து நிற்கக்கூடிய நிலையிலே ராணுவப் பயிற்சியளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள்? இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்களுக்கு நவீன ஆயுதங்களை எப்படி உபயோகிப்பது என்பதைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க எவ்வளவு ராணுவப் பயிற்சிப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன? இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையிலே பாக்கில்தான் இந்தியாவைத் தாக்கிற்று என்றால் அதைச் சமாளிக்க என்ன ராணுவ திட்டம் நம்மிடமிருக்கின்றது? அதற்காக ஏதாவது ராணுவப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி எப்படி எதிர்ப்பை எதிர்த்து நிற்பது பற்றி சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா?”

“இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தியாவின் நிலைமை என்னவென்று பாருங்கள். திபாவளி வருகிறபோது வீட்டிலே இருக்கிற ஒரு சிறு வாண்டு பையல் பட்டாசு என்ற சீலை வெடியிலொன்றை கொளுத்திப்போடுவானே யானால் அதனால் ஏற்படுகின்ற ‘ப்’ என்ற சப்தத்தைக் கேட்டவுடனேயே தாய்மார்களும், தந்தைமார்களும் அல்லறி அடித்துக்கொண்டு பயத்தால் மல்லாந்து அப்பாற் போய் விழுகின்ற அளவுக்கு நம் தேச மக்கள் கோழையாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்போது தைரியசாலிகளாக ஆகப்போகிறார்கள்? அல்லது நீங்கள் ஆக்கப்போகிறீர்கள்? நம்மை ஆண்டுகொண்டிருந்த வெள்ளையன் நம்மை இன்றைக்கும், ‘இந்தியர்கள், கோழைகள்; தைரிய மற்றவர்கள்; பயந்தாங்கொள்ளிகள்,’ என்று இழிவுபடுத்துகின்றானே? அதை எப்போது போக்கிக்கொள்ளப்போகிறோம்? இந்திய மக்களின் நெஞ்சிலே என்றைக்கு புதிய உரத்தை ஏற்றப்போகிறோம்?”

“ஆனால் தற்போது இவர்கள் சொல்லலாம், ‘நாங்கள் காந்தி பக்தர்கள்; அஹிம்சா தர்மத்தில் நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்கள், யுத்தத்தால் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் வெற்றியைவிட சமாதான மார்க்கத்தில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் உறவு நிலையே சாஸ்வதமானது என்ற கொள்கையுடையவர்கள். கத்தியின்றி, ரத்தமின்றி, யுத்தமின்றி, யுத்தத்தில் குண்டு போட்டு உயிர் பறித்தலின்றி, சத்தியத்தை நம்பியே, அஹிம்சா முறையிலே போராடி சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிலோம். அதே கொள்கையை தான் எப்போதும் பின்பற்றுவோம்’ என்பதாக வெல்லாம் ரத்தம் சிந்தாமலோ, லட்சக் கணக்கான தேச பக்தர்கள் தங்களுடைய உயிரை விடாமலோ, காங்கிரஸ் சுதந்திரம் வாங்கியது உண்மையாக இருக்குமானால் அஹிம்சா தர்மத்தாலேயே பலர்தகாரத்தின் கலப்பில்லாமல் காங்கிரஸ் சுதந்திரம் வாங்கியது உண்மையாக இருக்குமானால், ஹைதராபாத் ராஜ்யத்தை இந்தியாவோடு பிணைப்பதற்காக போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கையை ஏன் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் எடுத்திருக்க வேண்டும்? போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை யென்ற பெயரோடு ராணுவத்தை ஏன் உபயோகித்திருக்கவேண்டும்? பாக்கில்தான் ஆக்கிரமிப்பை தடுப்பதற்காக காஷ்மீருக்கு யுத்த விமானங்கள் புறப்பட்டபோது மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் வாழ்த்தி வழியனுப்பி விட்டு புறப்பட்டதாக பேப்பரிலே படித்தோம். அஹிம்சா தர்மத்தில் நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவர்கள் எதற்காக யுத்த பூமிக்கு படை வீரர்களை அனுப்ப வேண்டும்? வெள்ளைக்காரன் தங்களுடைய விரோதிகளை தெருவில் சுட்டுக் கொள்ளுன் என்றால், அஹிம்சை பேசும் நீங்கள் அரசியல் கைதிகளை சிறைக்குள் சுட்டுக் கொன்றீர்களே? மறந்துவிடலர்களா? யுத்தமின்றி பாக்கில்தானே உங்களால் ஏன் பணிய வைக்கமுடியவில்லை? சண்டையில் லாமல் அஹிம்சா தர்மத்தில் காரியத்தை சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடிய வில்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? இதெல்லாம் எதைக் காட்டுகிறது? நம்முடைய கோழைத்தனத்தை மறைத்துக் கொள்ள, சக்தியற்ற தன்மைக்கு சாக்குச்சொல்லி, அஹிம்சைப் பேசப்படுகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுக்காகவும்

[U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [9th July 1952]

இல்லையென்று சொன்னால் அதில் ஏதாவது தவறு உண்டா? கையாலாகாத தனத்தை வெளியே காட்ட வேட்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு கண்யமாகப் பேசும் ரகசியங்கள் இவைகள் என்றால் இதற்கு யாராவது மறுப்புக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா? கோழைதனத்திலிருந்து விடுபட வழியென்ன? யென்று பார்த்து முயற்சித்தால் நாடு முன்னேறுமா? அல்லது அறியீமையும்தான், தர்மமும் பேசி கோழைத்தனத்தை முடி முடி வைத்துக்கொண்டால் முன்னேற முடியுமா? தைர்யமற்றவர்களாக சென்னை மாகாணத்தவர்கள் ஏன் மாறினார்கள்? இதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கக் கூடாதா? உங்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலை இன்று எப்படி இருக்கிறது? வட நாட்டுக்கும் தென்னாட்டுக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு எந்த வகையிலே இருந்து வருகிறது? உங்கள் மாகாணத்தின் குறைகளை நீங்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் தைர்யமாக மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். உங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கடனை மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து சண்டை போட்டு தைர்யமாகக் கேட்டு வாங்க முடிந்ததா? வாங்க முடியவில்லை யென்றால் காரணமென்ன? * உங்களிடையே கட்சி சண்டை, கட்சிக்கு யார் தலைவராக வருவது என்ற சண்டை, சட்டசபைக்கு யார் யாரை கட்சியிலிருந்து அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று சண்டை, மந்திரி பதவிக்கு வருவதற்கு சண்டை, இப்படியாக உள்ளுக்குள்ளே பலபல சண்டைகளிடங்கொண்டு மாகாண நலனை மறந்து, தேச மக்களின் நலனை மறந்து காங்கிரஸின் கொள்கைக்கு குத்தகம் விளைவிக்கக் கூடிய நிலையில் நடந்தீர்கள். மாகாண நிர்வாக விஷயமாக இங்கிருந்து யார் டில்லிக்கு சென்றாலும் அங்கே உங்களை யாரும் மதிக்க வில்லை. இந்திய முதன் மந்திரி ஜவஹர்லால் நேருவுடன் பேசக் கூட சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காது. கிடைத்தாலும் கூட எதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று சென்றார்களோ அதை தைர்யமாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லத்தெரியாது. முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களின் கட்டத் தாழ்வாரத்தில் படுத்து உறங்கி விட்டு வந்து கொண்டிருந்தீர்கள். இப்படியாக சென்னைக்கும் கெட்ட பெயர், சென்னை மாகாண நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் கெட்ட பெயர். என்ற அவமானகரமான ஒரு இழிவு நிலைமை உங்களால் வந்தது; வந்திருக்கிறது.

“ஆண்டவன் கிருபையால் உங்களுக்கு அறிவு இருக்கிறது. திறமை இருக்கிறது, சிந்தனாசக்தியும் இருக்கிறது. எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் குற்றத்தையே காண்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவோ கோபமோ ஆத்திரமோ வேண்டாம். பொருமையோடு கூட குற்றம் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு உங்கள் திறனையை, உங்கள் மூளையை உண்மையாக உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் அதன் காரணமாக இன்று உங்கள் ஆட்சியில் பொது மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பலபல இடையூறுகள் எல்லாம் நீக்கப்பட்டு மக்களும் சந்தோஷமாக இருப்பார்கள். மாகாணத்திற்கும் நல்ல பெயர் உண்டாகும். அதை விட்டு விவசாயிகளின் மீது மேலும் மேலும் வரியைப்போட்டு அந்த வரிப் பளு தாளாமல் அவர்கள் வறுமையிலே ஆழ்ந்து கிடக்கும் போது புதிய புதிய வரிகளையும் போடுவீர்களேயானால் வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை நாங்களே ஆரம்பிக்கும் படி விரட்டியவர்களாவீர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டையேவாபீஸ் பெற வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri P. Ramamurthi, will now speak. He is allotted 45 minutes and he should finish his speech within the time allotted.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in examining the Budget proposals, I do not propose to go into the details of the various departments as I should like to reserve my comments for a future occasion when cut motions are moved in respect of the various Demands. For the moment, I shall examine the general structure of the Budget and the basic structure underlying the Budget and see how far they help us, how far they help this State and how far they help the people of this State to solve the great and grave problems that are facing us to-day. While examining the structure of this Budget, we have got to

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

remember that this is a Budget that is presented to this House and through this House to the people of this State five years after the Congress claimed to have achieved independence for this country. What is the picture that emerges out of this Budget five years after independence is supposed to have been achieved? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Only supposed to have been achieved ! "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yes, I definitely say that independence is only supposed to have been achieved. What you claim to have achieved is not real independence. It is only a mirage. It is not real independence. The system of exploitation created by the British when they were ruling this country continues to exist even to-day. Though Mountbattens might have departed, the British imperialistic exploitation of this country still continues to exist. That is why I purposely say that independence is only supposed to have been achieved.

" We were told before that the moment the Britisher departed from this country, the century-old arrest of growth that had been the curse of this country on account of foreign domination for a very long time, would be put an end to. I am not going to blame the Government for not having solved the problems created during the 150 years' British misrule. When the Congressmen claimed that they had achieved independence for the country, after their five years' rule in the State, we naturally expected the Finance Minister to present before this House a true and correct picture of what exactly the economic life of this State is, what exactly the economic health and well-being of the people of this State is and how exactly the present Government propose to tackle the severe and acute problems of poverty and indebtedness and unemployment that have become the curse of this country ever since the British set foot in this unfortunate country of ours. Therefore I wish to examine the basic structure underlying this Budget.

" On that basis, let us also examine, or I should say, let us remember the various articles of the Constitution which the Congressmen have themselves framed. Let me refer to the ' Directive Principles of State Policy ' laid down in Part IV of the Constitution. The principles laid down in this Part are not justiciable, i.e., they are not enforceable by any Courts of Law. Nevertheless, the principles laid down in Article 37 are fundamental. This Article states, ' The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any Court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.' Therefore the Congressmen who are sitting to-day on the other side of the House and those who are sitting on the Treasury Benches owe a duty to themselves and to the people of this State to apply the fundamental principles in the governance of this country. If they do not apply these principles, then it means they are treacherous to the people to whom

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

they have to apply these principles. Article 38 of the same Part IV states, 'The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.' Therefore it is clear that what the Congressmen who framed this Constitution were aiming at is not perpetuation of the existing social order; for if they had thought of perpetuating the existing social order, they would not have said here, 'by securing a social order'. So, under Article 38, there is a promise to the people that they will eradicate the existing social order, which means they will eradicate poverty and other sufferings of the people. The term 'social order' is not used; there is an abstract sense. It refers to all aspects of life—both public and private. Again, under Article 39 (a) they say, 'The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.' Let us examine how the Congress Ministers are carrying out the promise contained in this solemn declaration. I say that it is a solemn promise made to the people. Whether they are carrying out this promise can be very well seen from the Budget. We have to examine whether the Government are putting forward concrete proposals for the eradication of unemployment, poverty and indebtedness, or whether they are out for accentuating the problem of unemployment and other things. That will be the real test and that will be the acid test which, I should say, this Budget cannot stand. Therefore I say that this Budget deserves to be condemned in no uncertain terms and the persons who framed this Budget only deserve the severest condemnation not only by this House, but also by the entire people of this State. That is the criterion by which I wish to examine the basic structure of the Budget. Under Article 39 (c) they say that all the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. The other day the Hon. the Industries Minister was answering a question put by the hon. Lady Member, Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran, in regard to the inequalities in the salaries given to the nurses both in Government service and in Municipal service. At that time, I particularly put a question to the Hon. Minister and asked whether he was willing to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work, and the Hon. Minister was good enough to reply that he was not prepared to accept that principle. Well, that is the way in which they are carrying out the solemn promises given by them on the floor of the Constituent Assembly which was their own creation. I leave it at that.

"Now, let us examine the Budget on the basis of these proposals. I admit that the Hon. the Finance Minister has made a departure in his Budget speech, from the usual procedure, to which we have been accustomed in this Legislature before. Budget speeches were usually prepared by I.C.S. Government Secretaries. An attempt to depart from the usual procedure has

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

been made in the present Budget speech. I say there has been a departure in the sense that he has attempted to place before the Members of this House the acute problems that are facing us. We are told in the speech about some of the problems. The speech begins with the problem of famine. With that the difference ends. He had to refer to it as it was so acute and so patent and as it had affected the coffers of the State by depleting the national Exchequer—I mean the State Exchequer—and so he could not but refer to that problem. This is how the question of famine is worrying him. The question of famine worries him now only from this point of view. It worries him from a very narrow point of view and not that it is something which is terrible and which has been a recurring phenomenon for the last 200 years and more, ever since the British Imperialists set foot in this country. About the causes for the famine, he has not mentioned anything. The Hon. the Finance Minister simply says that because of adverse seasonal conditions that set in in the month of December 1951, the State Exchequer is depleted. Certain expenditure has to be incurred in the famine-affected areas on account of the adverse seasonal conditions. This is what worries him. More than this, there is nothing that worries him. What are the fundamental causes that led to this famine and that have been leading to famines in the past again and again? The Minister has not a word to say about this and so I wonder how he is going to tackle this problem and see that hereafter famines do not recur. All that he seems to be worried about is the State Budget and nothing more.

4-15
p.m.

“Then, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has given us a catalogue of the so-called relief measures that have been undertaken in order to give some measure of relief to the people in distress. How many people have been benefited by these relief measures, to what extent they have benefited from these, what are the kinds of productive work undertaken as a sort of relief to the unemployed and to what extent these relief works will help the particular part of the country that has been affected by famine to avert famines in future—about these we have not been vouchsafed any statement.

“An attempt has been made to show that because the Famine Code provides for a minimum wage which ought to be given to the workers engaged on famine relief works and because that minimum wage, which may be about one and a half or two annas per head, is too inadequate to meet the needs of the people owing to the present high cost of living, the Government did not apply the provisions of the Famine Code to these areas and declare them as famine areas. Sir, this is a wonderful argument. I cannot at all understand this kind of argument. Last month, we met—I mean in the month of May—and had the Government only wanted, they could have told us that they would be obliged to pay only the wages I have mentioned just now if they should apply the Famine Code to the famine-affected areas. Then, again, Sir, what prevented the Government from paying maximum wages,

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

I ask? The Famine Code lays down that the minimum wages shall be so much. It does not prevent the payment of maximum wages. You cannot pay less than the minimum wage. That is what it lays down. It does not say, 'You cannot increase the wages at any time.' Then, why it is that the Government did not declare the areas as famine areas? There is something deeper, there is something more fundamental, behind the action of the Government than what they now say. If the Government anticipated any difficulty in the application of the Famine Code, what prevented them from coming before the House with an amendment to the Famine Code? We met here just 25 days after the new Government assumed office. Did they think we were going to refuse permission? On the other hand, we would have gladly welcomed any such amendment. They did not choose to do it. After all, they have got the Ordinance-making power. The Governor has got it. Mr. Rajagopalachari could have advised him to issue an Ordinance to amend the Famine Code. He can always advise the Governor to issue any Ordinance at any time he likes. What prevented him from doing this? Sir, as I said, there is something deeper here. The only consideration that weighed with the Government when they decided not to declare these areas as famine areas is the fact that once they declare the areas as such, automatically they would be obliged to suspend all land revenue collections there, automatically they would be obliged to suspend collection of takkavi loans there, but the Government were not prepared to do that. This fact was evident from the answer given by the Government to an interpellation put in this House a few days ago as to why they were continuing to collect kist from the holders of garden lands in Rajampet which is part of the famine-affected Rayalaseema. That is the real consideration and they want to hide that fact. They are so much after money, they are so much after fleecing the people to the last pie that they are not prepared to declare them as famine areas. Instead of openly admitting that, they are trotting out a rotten excuse which will bear no scrutiny.

"Coming to the measures of relief, what is the sort of relief that the Government are giving to these people? Sir, the character of relief afforded stands out in bold relief. Gruel centres in Cuddapah have been closed down. The relief by way of opening gruel centres is not at all adequate, and however much the Hon. the Finance Minister attempts to hide it, the truth comes out tearing the veil that is thrown over it. The Finance Minister says that the grant of loans was liberalized. What does it show? The grant is liberalized for the support of the larger pattadars. The class character of the Government stands out again in bold relief. Sir, the term 'larger pattadars' is an euphemistic term meaning 'big landholders'. What is the amount that is set apart for the grant of takkavi loans for these big land-holders? Two hundred lakhs of rupees. And what is the amount earmarked for putting up gruel centres? Only Rs. 50 lakhs, and this is the gratuitous relief that is proposed. These gruel centres are mainly intended for lakhs and lakhs of people who have been rendered

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

unemployed, and the amount that the Government are spending for their relief is Rs. 50 lakhs while the takkavi loans take away 200 lakhs of rupees, and that is for the larger pattadars. So, for the big landholders the Government are prepared to spend 2 crores of rupees but for the ordinary people—the peasants and the workers—they can spend only Rs. 50 lakhs. Then, Sir, the Finance Minister says: 'The possibility that a good portion of the takkavi and subsistence loans might ultimately have to be written off as irrecoverable has to be borne in mind by the Government.' Here again, the class character of the Government stands patent. They admit that out of the 200 lakhs of rupees, a good portion will have to be written off as irrecoverable. So, they are prepared to spend on them so much, but on the hundreds and millions of people who are starving, they can only spend not even a fourth of it. That is their policy. Can they call this policy as one designed in the interests of the common people of this country?

"Then, we shall come to the question of slump. When you take up this question of slump, even there, I must ask, how is this problem of slump to be tackled. How does it affect the common man? How does it affect the individual in trade? These are not the things they are worried about. They are worried only about balancing the Budget. That the slump is something which is far more terrible, that a fall in prices is not something which is desirable or which is in the interests of the common people, since there is not yet a gradual fall in prices either on account of measures of anti-inflation or measures of deflation, should be realized. That is one thing. Again, the sudden fall in prices is not due to any measures taken by this Government or by the Government of India and, therefore, the Government of India officials and the Finance Minister at the Centre, Mr. Deshmukh, were surprised as to how there had been a sudden fall. Somebody says it is due to some financial crisis somewhere. Somebody else says it is due to the collapse of the financial structure of trade. So it is not due to any measures that the Government had planned and carried out to bring about a fall in prices. Therefore, Sir, we feel that the sharp and sudden fall in prices is something which has got to be looked into, not merely from the point of view of State finances but also from the points of view of the larger interests of the common people and the trade. You must find out how it affects the trader, how it affects the worker, how it affects the private businessman and how it affects the peasant. If you get an understanding of all these problems you can solve the problem of slump very easily. I make bold to say, Sir, that the Government have no solution for any single problem I have mentioned. They have no solution whatsoever. They simply brush aside all these. If they think of the slump to-day it is because they are worried that the revenues of the State will dwindle and the Sales Tax may go down from about Rs. 16 crores now to about Rs. 14 or Rs. 14½ crores, and even this amount may not be realized because of the continuance of the slump. They are concerned about it only in so far as it affects their revenues and no more."

[9th July 1952]

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ What are your suggestions for arresting the slump? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I will certainly make my suggestions provided I am given sufficient time, and I hope my Hon. Friend will join with me in requesting the Chair to give me more time than has been allowed to me, so that I may put forward positive proposals. So, Sir, these are the problems we are faced with to-day.

“ Then, Sir, the Congress Party contested the elections with that wonderful Five-Year Plan. I am not going into the details of the Plan. I am not going in detail into this panegyric called the Five-Year Plan. What does it promise? At the end of five years, it promises to take us back to the year 1939, to the period when British Imperialism was directly ruling this country, when hundreds of millions of people were starving. It promises to take us back to the conditions obtaining then. Does the Budget propose to fulfil even that little promise? That is what I ask. Here are the figures. The Five-Year Plan has provided that in respect of irrigation, education, public health and other nation-building activities the total amount that will have to be spent in the year 1952-53 is about Rs. 35.65 crores. And what is the amount that the Government have provided in the Budget for all these Departments? On every account, the Government have slashed the provision. In respect of these major items of work the Five-Year Plan has provided about Rs. 35.65 crores but the Government have reduced it to Rs. 26.95 crores. There is a reduction of about 25 per cent. At this rate what is it that they are going to achieve? Are they really going to take us back to the 1939 level? Are they going really to take us to the time of the British Imperialism? When are they going to do even this? After how many years are they going to achieve this at this rate? Ten years or fifteen years? This is the question I want them to honestly answer. The Five-Year Plan has promised to provide for a sum of about Rs. 22.68 crores in respect of irrigation for 1952-53 and what is it that they are providing in this Budget? They are providing for only Rs. 15.44 crores, that is, they have slashed nearly a third of the promised provision. Then, Sir, the five-year plan proclaims that India is an agricultural country. And what is it that the Congress has done to improve agriculture? It has thrown to the winds the promises that it has been making to the people. It criticised the British Imperialists all along that they prevented the industrial growth of this country. It said that the industrial economy of the country was lop-sided and that there was lack of balance between the agrarian economy and the industrial economy of the country. It said there was unemployment, poverty and indebtedness in the country. These are the specific charges that the Congress levelled against the British Government during the 50 years when they were in opposition to the British rule.

4-30 p.m. “ That criticism could very well be addressed to the Congress Government. In this wonderful five-year plan it was stated that

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

they would develop only this agricultural industry and for that they would have irrigation schemes. Where are those schemes?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have provided about Rs. 15 crores which is double the amount of land revenue that we get."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am not now concerned with how much it is, but what did the Congress promise when they went to the elections? They promised to the people: 'Look here, this is our five-year plan, this is what we are going to do; this is what we are going to spend year after year.' During the elections the Congress promised that they would stand by that plan. They promised to spend Rs. 22.68 crores for the Madras State in the year 1952-53. I ask whether the Government are now standing by the promise or whether they are going back on the promise. That is the test. If it is stated that Rs. 15 crores is double our land revenue and that the Government cannot afford to spend more than that, why was that promise made when the Congress went to the election? It means that the Congress is only promising everything but not fulfilling anything. It is simple deception now to say that the Government are spending twice the amount of land revenue on irrigation.

" Well, Sir, we people on this side proclaimed even during the election campaign that this five-year plan was a bogus plan, that it was not going to succeed because the planner himself, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, did not know the A, B, C of economics. He may claim to be a great economist but none the less we know what he is. He was Chairman of the National Planning Commission, and there is his wonderful report. We do not know its fate. We know he has been planning a number of planning committees since 1946-47, of some of which I had the misfortune to be a Member. We do not know what happened to them. In 1949 there was a wonderful plan, the food self-sufficiency plan under which, after two years, that is, from the end of 1951, India would not import a single grain of foodstuff from abroad, even though the heavens may fall and the earth may break. This was the wonderful plan of Panditji in the year 1949. We know what has become of that plan. Every single plan of Panditji ever since then has been thrown to the winds. That is the reality. Even to-day you are not able to fulfil the five-year plan. This shows that this plan also will go the same way the other plans went, plans that were drafted by these wonderful people.

" Why is it so? It is because the basic principles, the fundamental principles of our economic structure on which the Congress previously made promises when it was in opposition, when it was not in office, were forgotten, and to-day the economics that were taught to us by the British Imperialists are being substituted for them. As early as 1936, when the Congress elected to contest the elections, the agrarian programme was an important item in their manifestos. It was stated then that the basic problems of poverty, indebtedness and unemployment were fundamentally due

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

to the antiquated agrarian relationship that existed in this country, an agrarian relationship that was super-imposed by the British Imperialism in their 150 years of rule over India, and that the basic problems could be tackled only if that relationship was abolished. That was what we were promised in 1946, in 1936 and even in 1933. Even as early as 1933 Panditji declared that the agrarian system in this country had become bad; obsolete and shattered, and unless something new, and something more equitable to the people was substituted immediately the whole country would be heading towards a terrible disaster, and terrible crash. This was stated in the year 1933. Twenty years have gone by. (Interruption.) This was in 1933. I think I am correct and that my arithmetic is not wrong. Now when we say that this basic programme should be carried out, when we ask why they have not carried out a single programme for solving the problem, we are told that there is a slump. How was it created? Slump is a basic fact. A few months ago we were told the way in which the problems of the country could be solved. It was 'more production,' 'more and more production.' Panditji used to shout this on every platform. This was the slogan: 'Produce, produce more.' To-day people have produced. In the year 1952 the production of cloth has increased by 10 per cent over the 1950 level, and this 10 per cent increase did not take us to the 1949 level. In 1949 we had nearly 360 lakh yards of cloth whereas in 1950 we had hardly 300 lakhs of yards. The market is not able to absorb even this 10 per cent increase. People are not able to buy. (Interruption.) It is not the slump in the handloom industry that I am referring to. Even the mill cloth the people are not able to buy. This the Finance Minister admits. The hon. Member Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran was pleading that we should purchase handloom cloth. But where is the wherewithal and, where is the money? There is no money in the hands of the people. You have pauperised the people. Then you go about and tell people to buy handloom cloth, sing the *saga* of the handloom cloth, sing the *saga* of the handloom weaver and how he withstood the onslaught during the 150 years of the British rule. Well, he has withstood the onslaught, but you have ruined him.

"After all, the question of inflation is there. What is inflation? It is not a difficult term to understand. After all inflation is nothing more than a device by means of which the wealth of the country is redivided in favour of certain classes and against the ordinary people. That is the meaning of inflation. The total wealth in the country is after all a fixed quantity. You have not created more wealth during the last six years. It is represented by the total production inside the country. What does money do? Money is after all a measure of dividing the wealth, is a measure of exchange. Wealth is divided by means of money. That is what happens. Money is the purchasing power. That means to say that the money that is in the hands of the individual is the measure of that individual's share in the total national production, the total national wealth that is produced in that year. That is the function of money. When you have created inflation

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

what does it mean? The common people, the worker, the peasant, the middle class salaried people, have got money and that money is not able to purchase for them what they were purchasing before in the shape of food, and other services. What does that mean? It means that the total wealth created in the country during the particular year has been re-divided in a new way in favour of a certain richer class, the landlords, the merchants who are still ruling our country, the Binny's and the Harvey's who are the people who are still holding a dominating position in the economy of this country. They have grown richer. The wealth that was produced went into their hands. The common people were pauperized year after year. This is inflation. Who was responsible for it? For five years inflation ran riot and you went on increasing the price of cloth, the price of yarn. The Textile Control Board was there. Instead of the Board controlling the mills, the mills controlled the Board. Various other control boards were set up. They were all wonderful control boards. Instead of the boards controlling the people in the trade, those people began to control the control machinery. That is what happened all along. To-day the State Government want the Central Government to reduce the price of cloth and the price of yarn in the interest of the handloom weavers. But the Central Government increased the prices of yarn of 40s and below, and of coarse and medium cloth. This is a wonderful position. By increasing the price of cloth, by increasing the price of every commodity, what else are you doing except creating inflation? By this, money gets inflated. You know how a balloon gets inflated when you blow air into it. As you go on inflating, it gets bigger and bigger and finally bursts. When money goes on inflating it also bursts. That means there is no value in money. The value of money gets reduced. As the balloon bursts, money also will burst and there will be nothing left. That is where you are leading the country. (Interruption.) That is not deflation. That is what I wanted to say. The ordinary people want money for they have got to pay for their needs. The prices of the necessities of life have not fallen. After all the monopolists have a way to get over it. For instance take the price of cloth. I hope the Hon. Minister is reading newspapers and I also hope he had read the announcement made by the Government of India. He would have found that the price of medium and coarse cloth has been increased by the Government of India just a week back. Similarly the price of yarn of 40s and below, coarse and medium counts of yarn, has been increased by the Government of India just about four days ago. The monopolists have a way of getting things done. And who suffers? The man who suffers is the poor man, the peasant, the worker, the ordinary men, most of whom are not owners of land. The poor peasants have no occupancy rights. It is the poor peasant who has no right whatever in the land who is obliged to pay the heavy price. There is terrible slump in cotton prices. Last year the price was Rs. 150 and it has fallen to Rs. 90 or Rs. 80 this year. Who pays for this fall in price? The peasant. The price of cotton was dictated for the whole of the State by Harvey's of Madurai. The price of handloom cloth has gone down,

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

it is said. I am not talking about the handloom. I am talking about the mills. Handloom is not a major thing. Then the price of sugarcane has gone down. It has virtually collapsed. Peasants are not willing to cut the cane from the fields. You can find hundreds and thousands of acres in Pugalur in Coimbatore district and in several other places in the State where people are not cutting the cane because they do not find it profitable even to cut the cane. They are not able to bear even the cost of cutting the cane. Cattle cannot eat it. The only animal that can eat it is the elephant. The ryots cannot afford to have elephants to eat it. Therefore sugarcane crops had to be burnt. This is what is happening over vast areas of our country. The peasants are suffering, because prices have collapsed. They have not got the money to continue cultivation next year. Whatever might be the case, whatever might be the terrible indebtedness they might be under, they have to pay rent to the landlord. The Hon. Mr. Palaniswami Gounder (I am not referring to individual cases but to the class to which he belongs) owns a number of acres in Vellikinar. There a peasant pays rent even up to Rs. 350. Prices may collapse but the landlord must have his rent. I say the landlord does not suffer. The landlord gets his money all right. But the peasant who has no occupancy rights, the peasant who is actually carrying out the agricultural operations, and who has not even the wherewithal to carry out agricultural operations, it is he that has to pay. Who gives credit to him? To whom is the entire credit structure of the State beneficial? After all, the takkavi loans go to a small percentage of the people who own lands and who are pattadars. But I say a major portion of the lands, about 60 to 70 per cent of the lands in the country are still held by the landed class though the number of pattadars might be large. How does the takkavi loan help these poor peasant? How can he get the needed credit? The banks do not give him credit, the big agriculturists do not give him credit, the co-operative banks do not give him credit. Under these conditions the poor peasant has to find the wherewithal to continue his agricultural operations. How can agriculture flourish under these conditions? That is why we say that this terrible impoverishment of the people during the last five years has led to a situation in which the people have not got the purchasing power. So much so the cry 'produce or perish' has in reality turned out to be 'produce and perish.' I emphasise the word 'and'. The people have produced and they are perishing. This is what is happening under the system of economy that you have invented and are perpetuating." (At this stage the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member should not say 'you' when he refers to the Government."

4-45.
p.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"That is why we say that there cannot be a solution to this problem unless the balance between agriculture and industry is restored. And this balance cannot be restored unless we find an internal market for the goods we are

9th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

producing, and there cannot be an internal market unless the purchasing power of the peasantry who form 80 per cent of the population is increased; and their present purchasing power can be increased only by the abolition of the feudal land relationship and the abolition of that class of parasites who simply sit idle and do not spend their money for any productive purpose. Sir, here I am making a distinction between the feudal land-owning class and the capitalist class. Mr. Rajagopalachariar was saying the other day that the Communists will champion the cause of the capitalists also. Yes, we will champion the cause of industrialists and we do not hide the facts. Mr. Rajagopalachariar was also saying that the Communists were hiding their real purpose. No, Sir. Had Mr. Rajagopalachariar had the courtesy just to read our programme, he would have found that it is not we who are hiding the facts, but it is he who is hiding the facts. Sir, I will just read a few sentences from the programme of the Communist Party of India adopted by the All-India Party Conference in October 1951 long before the elections took place—

‘Faced with these facts, the Communist Party of India feels it its duty to outline to the people the practical tasks, the practical programme which the Communist Party of India upholds and which should be put into effect by the people of India. . .’

We were not sure and arrogant that we will implement the programme and we leave that arrogance to the Congress. If this programme is in their interests and if the people think that it is in their interests, it is for the people to implement it, as we have stated in the programme—

‘If they wish to come out of the deadlock into which they have been forced by the present Government if they wish to attain their freedom and happiness.

‘While adhering to the aim of building a socialist society the Communist Party is not demanding the establishment of socialism in our country in the present stage of our development . . .’

We state our aim and stand by our aim; but that can only be the ultimate aim. We are not people who will say, ‘If we have got to go upstairs, let us just jump from here without getting up the intermediate steps.’ The society which we aim at has got to develop and pass through certain stages of development before we can build a socialist society. Therefore we said—

‘In view of the backwardness of the economic development of India and of the weakness of the mass organizations of workers, peasants and toiling intelligentsia, our Party does not find it possible at present to carry out socialist transformation in our country. But, our Party regards as quite mature the task of replacing the present anti-democratic and anti-popular Government by a new Government of People's Democracy created on the basis of a coalition of all democratic anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces in the country, capable of effectively guaranteeing the rights of the people, of giving land to the peasants gratis, of protecting our national industries against the competition of foreign goods and of ensuring the industrialization of the country, of securing a higher standard of living to the working class, of ridding the people of unemployment and thus placing the country on the wide road of progress, cultural advancement and independence.’

We know that the establishment of socialism means a certain amount of development and that a pre-requisite to that development is a certain amount of industrialization. We do not conceal

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

our aims. On the other hand, it is the Hon. the Chief Minister who is concealing the realities. He must have certainly read our programme. When we say, 'while adhering to the aim of building a socialist society . . . ' we mean that, unless a certain amount of democratization takes place and unless there are mass organizations of workers, peasants and toiling intelligentsia for running our national industries and unless we have these prerequisites to nationalization, not nationalization like that of bus transport in the City of Madras by the Congress Government, we cannot have a socialist society. Socialization can be successful only on the basis of a certain amount of growth of industries and on the basis of organizations of workers, peasants and toiling intelligentsia, because democratization alone will lead to socialization. Congress does not think in terms of democratization. Finally to-day, the Congress Government continues to heap taxes upon the poor people and exempt the rich people. That is called freedom; that is called independence; that is called fairplay. The taxation proposals are the heritage of the past 150 years of British rule and we are asked to support the budget. Can we not find a way out? Even under the existing practice, certain very basic and fundamental changes have been made to tap other sources of revenue. Take for example sales tax which has been agitating the minds of the people for the last so many years. Every single man, woman and child pays sales tax. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar was pleased to say the other day when he was addressing Pressmen just immediately after he assumed office that there were three ways of getting revenues to the Government—begging, borrowing and stealing—and that indirect taxation amounted to stealing. I am glad that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachariar told the real truth when he said that taxing people indirectly was equivalent to stealing. Sales tax is an indirect taxation, and in the words of Sri Rajagopalachariar, it is equivalent to stealing from the people. If private individuals steal, we will send them to jail. But, what is the punishment that has got to be given by the people if the State steals? I do not know. Instead of this multi-point sales tax, if we have a simplified form of sales tax and if we exempt food articles and other essential goods from this tax, can we not make up the deficit? Sir, last year about 2,200 cars were imported into this country, each costing from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 27,000, on an average about Rs. 15,000, and the total cost came to Rs. 3.5 crores. Even in England, a purchase tax of about 27 per cent is charged on each motor car. Why cannot this Government also impose about 25 per cent purchase tax or sales tax on all motor cars? It will hit only that class of people who are going in for motor cars. The Government would have got about Rs. 75.0 lakhs on this account alone. Similarly there are various other luxury goods of high value. I do not want to go into the details. The Government can certainly impose these taxes, but they do not want to do so."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—"What is the turn-over tax in the National Budget of the Soviet Union to-day? I have some figures and I will give them if he wants."

9th July 1952]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I do not want to go into the budget of the Soviet Union. If he wants, I shall certainly go into that question, but not now as I have not got the time.

“ So, Sir, we can levy such a purchase tax here also. Similarly there are various other ways of taxing the richer classes. Take another example, the coffee planters. The amount of land tax they pay is about Rs. 2-8-0 per acre and the yield they get is nearly 50 times the yield of paddy or any other commodity. The paddy cultivator has got to pay about Rs. 15 per acre or about Rs. 18 including water-cess. Most of the coffee planters are Europeans and they pay a tax of Rs. 2-8-0 only per acre. Even the Subrahmaniam Committee's Report has mentioned that a surcharge of three annas or four annas per rupee can be levied on the coffee plantations. There are about 180,000 acres under coffee plantation in this State and why cannot this Government levy a tax on them? Is it because the planters are mostly Europeans? Are they preventing the Government from taxing them heavily? If they do not tax them, is it because the plantations are owned by Britishers whose interests they have to protect according to the agreement entered into with Lord Mountbatten? The Hon. Dr. Subbarayan in his Salem election speech (of course he is no longer 'honourable' now) said that there was a solemn agreement to protect the interests of the Britishers when we attained Independence, and this was reported in all our newspapers in the country. Therefore I say the Government refuse to tax these plantations, and they go on taxing the common people and the common people are bound to revolt. I use the word 'revolt' deliberately. The people will revolt against this taxation on bus passengers and against the system of existing agrarian relationship. And when the people revolt, the only way by which the Government can keep them down is by the Police apparatus on which they are spending and will continue to spend about Rs. 7 crores per year. If they carry out certain agrarian reforms, if they guarantee the peasant a minimum price for his produce, and assure him that he will not be evicted from the land, and that the land will belong to him, then the Government need not spend so much on the Police department. In Tanjore hundreds of tenants are being evicted for the last ten days, and the Police are running from village to village. The Police know that the people will revolt if they are evicted from the lands which they were tilling for the last 20 or 30 years. Therefore I say, Sir, the Government are protecting the interests of the landlords, and the Police are there to look after them. What else can the ordinary people make out from these things? They are protecting the vested interests against whom every day people are revolting for better wages and better conditions of life. It is for protecting these vested interests that this Budget has been presented to this House. It does not make a single departure from the usual practice of the Imperialist Government and, later on, the three Congress Governments that were in office since 1946. There is not a single departure even from the Budget presented by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja when he

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[9th July 1952]

was the head of the Caretaker Government and there is not even one new policy in the present Budget. What we are given is the same stereotyped Budget that was prepared, possibly by certain I.C.S. officers, and presented by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja. Therefore I say that the Budget as presented by the Finance Minister to this House does represent the continuation of the same bankrupt policies that were pursued by the previous Congress Governments, the policies that left us on the brink of disaster, slump and increased miseries to the people. Therefore, my submission is that this Budget should be thrown out."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Tomorrow morning leaders of various parties will first speak. After they have spoken the Hon. the Leader of the House will reply to the Debate.

" I now adjourn the House till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, 10th July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

